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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
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Division of Research

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COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF THE WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM

Research Strategy

ABRAHAM S. LEVINE*

The nature of cost-benefit analysis and some of the ways in which it may be used to evaluate social welfare programs was described in an earlier article in *Welfare in Review*.[6] The present article delineates a research plan for a cost-benefit analysis of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, with emphasis on the work experience and training components associated with that program.

There are a number of reasons why AFDC is selected for study and why special focus is placed on these particular components. Viewed as a whole, the AFDC program comprises virtually the entire spectrum of social services, in addition to providing financial assistance. The work experience programs in AFDC have recently been considerably expanded as a result of the provisions in Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and they have been made available to other categories of needy persons. These programs, focusing on employment goals, constitute an important vehicle for enabling potentially employable welfare recipients to become economically independent while at the same time providing a basis for improving the integrity of the family. The benefits derivable from these employment oriented programs can be expressed not only in economic terms--which are more easily measurable--but also in terms of social and psychological gains.

The diversification and magnitude of work experience programs present a variety of research problems. Welfare planners entrusted with the responsibility of selecting the most effective service programs to adopt must have more information on the costs of proposed programs and the ways in which they will affect the clients they are intended to serve. Also, there may be better program alternatives to those currently in operation.

Cost-benefit analysis is the treatment of choice for bedevilled administrators who are in vital need of information which will help resolve these decision-making dilemmas. The essence of this method is a systematic examination and cost comparison of alternative courses of action that might be taken to achieve specified objectives for some future time period. Inherent in the method is the concept that not only is it important to examine all relevant alternatives that can be identified initially but it is also important to design additional ones if those examined are found to be relatively ineffective or too expensive in relation to the results.

Not all programs which are designed to attain the same general objective are directly comparable from a cost-benefit point of view. For example, more than 300 Title V (Work Experience) projects are now approved and funded in 52 jurisdictions, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. They encompass a wide range of program objectives and program element combinations. Not only are there project differences by region of the country, there are also differences among projects located in the same State. Some are sharply focused on a particular unemployed or underemployed

*Division of Research, Welfare Administration.
For references, see end of article.

group. Other projects are located in economically depressed areas where there is a limited future for job development. Some projects are imaginative and innovative with exciting experimental program potentials. Others are more traditional; still others are in the formative stage of development.

It is important to distinguish projects which are determined primarily by the needs of different target groups from those which largely reflect alternative means for attaining the same end with the same target group. The latter projects are the proper concern of cost-benefit analysis.

Cost-benefit analysis may be conducted either within a narrowly conceived program framework, such as vocational training for a number of skilled jobs, or it may be applied to a very broadly based program such as AFDC in which, in addition to financial assistance, numerous kinds of services are provided to meet a broad array of client needs. The more broadly concerned evaluation model would entail a systems approach. In such a system the many kinds of work experience and training projects in the aggregate constitute a subsystem. Such a systems conceptualization has important implications for design strategy for conducting cost-benefit analyses. Let us see why and how.

Cost-benefit analysis is a type of evaluation study. There are two major approaches to evaluation research: (1) the field study, and (2) simulation. Both of these strategies were discussed in general terms in the earlier article.

For illustrative purposes, the author took an example of the field study and described[3] in some detail the cost-benefit analysis by M. E. Borus[1] of an MDTA* program. Essentially the Borus study was a thoroughly logical economic analysis of the benefits and costs of providing retraining courses to several hundred unemployed Connecticut workers. The benefits of retraining were determined by a comparison of the post-retraining employment experiences of workers who completed the courses with the experiences of workers who either did not enter the program or did not complete it. Benefit/cost ratios were computed. Even the benefits were expressed exclusively in economic terms (dollars). The outcomes in these terms were so favorable that it was possible to conclude that the retraining program was extremely worthwhile, not only for the clients, but even more so for the Government and for the economy as a whole.

Social and psychological benefits were not assessed in the Borus study, even though these difficult-to-quantify variables would probably have considerably augmented the benefits side of the coin. In any comprehensive analysis, particularly with regard to the impact of social services, it is not only desirable but essential to estimate these less tangible benefits since they often represent the only kinds of realizable benefits. In occupational training, however, the economic benefits often loom so large that the temptation is not to engage in the more difficult analysis of social and psychological benefits.

The variety of work experience projects associated with AFDC must of necessity be evaluated in a broader systems framework, with careful consideration given to measuring social and psychological benefits. This need stems from the objectives of Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The primary intent of this legislation is to provide a variety of specialized programs aimed at achieving employment for heads of families who are either in the public welfare caseload (mostly recipients of AFDC) or nonrecipients with similar characteristics.

More specifically, these people are usually heads of families who have been clearly identified as having the potential for employment but who have individual or family adjustment problems as well as educational and vocational training deficiencies which deter or preclude them from employment. Since by and large the basic objective of the program is employment, only those families where this is identified as a realistic goal are included in the program.

Although the target population of the Title V Work Experience Program is families who have the potential for employment, their serious problems of individual and

*Manpower Development and Training Act, 1962.

family functioning must first be resolved before such potential can be realized. The principal program components that are used in working toward this objective include: work experience, vocational instruction, adult education, employment counseling, referrals for medical care, intensive family casework, and groupwork for socialization objectives. The Title V Program principally differs from other employment programs in that it concentrates on developing an intervention program for the entire family, not just for the employable adult. For the first time a major employment program is being aimed at the total family as well as concentrating on the individual with a specific employment problem. The terminal goal is to liberate the very poorest families from poverty and dependency. The more proximate objectives center around improved individual and family functioning.

In order to conduct a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of the social and psychological benefits of improved individual and family functioning, it is necessary to treat the employment oriented service packages in the aggregate as a subsystem of the AFDC system. Such a cost-benefit evaluation on a national scale will require sampling a wide range of different types of projects in different regions of the country. This kind of an undertaking would be considerably more expensive than a recently developed alternative possibility: computer simulation. However, before one can use computer simulation its feasibility will have to be demonstrated. In the next section this research strategy will be discussed in some detail and then the more traditional field study approach will be described. Finally, consideration will be given to how these two approaches may be used in concert in a comprehensive research strategy.

COMPUTER SIMULATION

Can one evaluate the effects of innovating programs before any of them have been tried out in actual practice, even on a pilot basis? Simulation is a technique designed for this purpose and it has been used quite successfully, most notably in the field of urban development. As usually practiced, simulation consists of taking all of the relevant variables with presumed values based on the best available knowledge and feeding them into a computer where all of the calculable consequences of a proposed program are played out. The computer read-outs thus generated provide the basis for more educated guesses as to outcomes of untried programs than unaided expert judgment.

Simulation, as a social science research technique, involves the construction and manipulation of an operating model in what amounts to a laboratory situation. A model is usually a symbolic representation of all or at least some of the significant aspects of a complex structure or process. One such example of a model is a chart of a welfare agency which depicts its component units, their interrelationships and the functions which are performed by the various units and their aggregates. An operating model is one which permits the manipulation of its elements and their interrelationships. It provides information about variable, component, and relationship changes within a system over time. Basically the social scientist simulates to investigate and to learn about the behavior of individual and group processes.[4, 8]

The simulation can be run many times with the values of the elements or parameters being modified between runs. Since the possible combinations and interactions are so numerous a computer is often used. This makes possible the effective study of an operating model comprised of many different elements (e.g., target populations, crisis situations, social services and outcomes) and their interrelationships. With such models one can devise hypothetical problem situations and determine their logical solutions. In other words one can evaluate the alternative solutions to a problem situation before it actually develops.

It is interesting, although not surprising, that this technique has had relatively little application in social welfare research. Until recently, most simulations, such as those used in war gaming, have been developed around mathematical relationships. The use of mathematical models could at best have limited

applicability in the social welfare field which abounds in difficult-to-quantify variables. Before "welfare gaming" could become a real possibility a new technique in model building was needed, one with a minimum emphasis on mathematics but one which could be readily transferred to a computer.

The basic design of such a model has been developed. This ingenious technique, known as a flow-logic-feedback diagram, lends itself especially well to the analysis of social service problems.

A flow-logic-feedback model depicts in advance what would happen to individuals if certain specified events were to occur. In the social welfare context these individuals would be in the "population at risk" category. Some events which might move them into the category of welfare clients are:

1. Inability to raise child without assistance.
2. Loss of family income.
3. Inability to compete in job market.
4. Death of father.
5. Serious anti-social act.
6. Illness or physical disability.

All of these events or situations change in time. "Flow" is a term to indicate that the event moves along a time sequence. "Logic" indicates that there is a causal relationship between events that occur in time. "Feedback" stands for the various paths which may be taken by an individual as the result of decisions made. In the social welfare world the path usually taken by an individual is conditioned by available service programs. The model also assumes that in many types of cases, after sufficient programs of aid are utilized, the terminal goal of avoidance of dependency is reached. The model also takes into account other terminal or subterminal goals such as strengthened family life and improved health. All of the different kinds of crises which may occur to an individual in the risk population, together with the more numerous types of individual and agency decisions leading to programs of aid and finally to terminal goals, can be played out on the computer.

One of the important features of the flow-logic-feedback model is that it provides an analytical framework for a cost-benefit analysis of a multitude of social services which are either offered or which are, in principle, possible. In addition the model provides a means by which the long-term effects of the various services on groups of clients can be estimated. If the service is job retraining the skill longevity/income factor can be estimated. It is possible to evaluate each particular skill in all its cost-benefit ramifications. By the same token the outcomes of other social services may be evaluated. However, it is probably easier to obtain reasonably accurate cost-benefit determinations on job experience and vocational training program elements because many of the cost and at least some of the benefit factors may be more readily measured (particularly in dollar terms).

Other cost-benefit determinations of interest to the welfare administrator are possible, at least in principle. The complete "career" cost-benefit profile of different classes of welfare clients can be ascertained. A cost figure, along with the average benefits to be expected, can be obtained for each type of combination of services. Cost and benefits determinations can also be made where only financial assistance is provided.

In conducting computer simulation of welfare services four distinct stages are involved:

1. Development of a data base.
2. Construction of the model.
3. Simulation.
4. Evaluating the results of the simulation.

Development of a Data Base

Data must be obtained on the characteristics of clients, the problems which brought them to the agency, the services they received and the outcomes of the services. Special efforts should be made to obtain cost data as well as measures of the extent to which the service goals

were achieved. Information on clients may be obtained by an interview questionnaire with multiple choice alternatives so that this information may be fed into the computer. Some suggested questions are:

1. Reason for Unemployment
   a. Discharged as a result of either seasonal layoffs or technological change.
   b. Discharged due to lack of skill.
   c. Discharged due to personal conduct.
   d. Voluntarily resigned.
   e. Discharged or resigned due to illness or disability.
   f. Other.
2. Attempts to cope with unemployment.
   a. Registered with State Employment Service.
   b. Contacted friends, members of the family, or former employers.
   c. Responded to want ads.
   d. Worked through Department of Public Welfare.
   e. No effort.
   f. Other.

Construction of the Model

The model is developed on the basis of what elements and their interrelations are relevant to predicting outcomes. In the case of the problem area we have chosen--cost-benefit analysis of work experience and training components associated with AFDC--two models may be constructed: one for the overall AFDC system and the other for the work experience and training subsystem.

Simulation

This task includes the design of computer circuits to simulate electronically the elements and components of the models. For a particular AFDC recipient a "career" life of several years consisting of various crisis situations, alternative programs of intervention or potential change agents and their impact on the recipient, as well as the long-term effects of the programs of preparation for employment, can be compressed into a few seconds. The useful results of such simulation are statements of probable outcomes for classes of similar AFDC cases considered in the aggregate.

Evaluating the Simulation

The model and its functional consequences in simulation must be validated and wherever possible "debugged" in order to be made viable. One method is to compile the data obtained from the simulator and compare these data with historical data of ongoing programs and pilot projects. It is possible to take a particular year, say 1955, and set relevant data based on the model into the computer. By using the computer one can project data for the following ten-year period, i.e. through 1965. One can then compare the actual 1965 data to the output of the simulator. By this method a confidence level in the simulation concept can be established and minor alterations in the model can be reprogrammed.

It may be that simulation is feasible for only certain kinds of program components--for example, the effect of vocational training programs on Title V participants, but not for other program components such as the effects of counseling on delinquent teen-agers. Field studies in depth may be necessary to identify and measure certain kinds of outcomes, and they may also provide the data base for extending the range of applicability of the simulator.

FIELD RESEARCH

The traditional approach to the problem of evaluating programs of services is the field study. In the usual kind of evaluation project what is researched is the extent to which the programs of services have the desired impact (in terms of specified objectives) on the target population. Wherever possible these outcomes are compared with the outcomes of other programs designed to achieve what amounts to substantially the same objectives.

How does a cost-benefit analysis, which is essentially a type of evaluation study, differ from the customary evaluation study?

In most respects it is similar except that in a cost-benefit analysis the outcomes or benefits are evaluated in terms of the total cost of all the inputs and operations needed to produce them. In a general evaluation study the attempt is made to determine if there are any benefits, what kind, and the extent to which they are realized. Cost-benefit analysis injects an additional consideration, namely, benefits in relationship to costs. A cost-benefit analysis, if it is comprehensive, should provide the researcher with all the information obtainable from a good program evaluation study plus all of the associated cost data. Therefore, in designing cost-benefit research the research plan is very similar to that of a conventional evaluation design, with the added feature that provision is made to obtain cost analysis data.

How does one go about conducting an evaluation study of programs of services on a national level? More specifically how would one evaluate work experience and training projects by the field study approach? Why use the field approach at all if one can use computer simulation which, while technically complex, is cheaper for extensive evaluative efforts?

Let us attempt to answer the last question first. The validity or feasibility of computer simulation for program evaluation must first be demonstrated. Such validity is usually a matter of degree. Computer simulation may be partially valid, but not sufficiently so as measured by its results. If partially valid, the use of additional data may make possible sufficient refinement in the model to generate useful simulation results, at least for certain classes of programs. Or it may not be possible to effect the kinds of changes in the model which would make computer simulation at all applicable. Then we are forced to adopt the traditional field study approach to the problem.

Now we are ready to consider how to evaluate work experience and training projects by the field study approach. There are alternative methods for conducting field evaluations. One can, for example, conduct a cost-benefit analysis on all of the three hundred or more work experience projects. What are the objections to this approach? An obvious objection which would occur to the administrator and social scientist alike is that it is too costly. In addition, the social scientist might say that it is not a scientifically elegant approach because it does not readily result in findings which may be generalized to new situations. What is a more rational and scientifically defensible approach for conducting a nationwide study of the entire spectrum of the Title V work experience and training projects? Spelled out, such a design is as follows:

1. Start with a general review of the work experience and training project designs and reports from perhaps seventy agencies in different sections of the country. The chief purpose of this first step is to develop a taxonomy or typology of different kinds of work experience and training projects. It may be that there are only three or four major classes of such projects.
2. Then select two representative projects from each of the three or four major types. The selection of representative projects will be influenced by the quality of the project and the probable community cooperation. It would not be a fair test of a type of project if the data received from the program were inadequate.
3. After this it would be necessary for the researchers to visit the selected project sites. The primary purpose of the first visit would be to make case studies of the selected projects to determine the nature and mix of the services, the target populations, the resources for conducting research and the probable cooperativeness of the local administrator and staff. Another purpose of the site visit would be to explain to the local program people the purpose of the evaluation and the general nature of what would be required of them.
4. The heart of the evaluation effort is the development of a model. This

model should include all the known change variables or agents. These variables represent the dimensions along which the programs attempt to change their clients. They are not the outcome variables. The project target variables are those which it is presumed must change as a prerequisite to changes in the outcome variables. Target variables may be regarded as proximate benefits. For example, improved literacy skills will enable the individual to adjust more satisfactorily to his environment even if acquisition of such skills does not lead directly to a better employment situation. Another essential element in the model is a typology or a meaningful way of classifying the work experience and training program elements, since in the aggregate they constitute perhaps the central intervention agent in the Work Experience Program.

5. Procedures for obtaining the required data must be developed. These would include methods for gathering information on the program input elements (the services or intervention agents). Techniques would also have to be developed for measuring the target or change variables at specified points in the work experience program process. Also, measures would have to be devised for the outcome variables. Finally, a practicable but adequate reporting procedure would have to be developed to obtain the necessary cost data.

6. Local program people involved in the data gathering process would then have to be instructed in the proper use of the forms and manuals which have been designed.

The foregoing is an outline of a generic plan for obtaining input data for a cost-benefit study of the Work Experience Program on a national scale. Many variations on this theme are possible depending on the rigor with which the research is conducted.

All of the input data may be viewed as instrumental in developing a better model for conducting a cost-benefit analysis. This is the crux of the effort because after the model is developed it can be used for a cost-benefit analysis in depth on any of the work experience and training projects. It would be necessary to limit the field study approach to a sample of representative projects. Any attempt to study all of the Title V projects in this manner would be prohibitively expensive (300 projects x $100,000 = $30,000,000). One must consider cost-benefit tradeoffs in conducting cost-benefit studies as well as in evaluating the programs themselves. A good taxonomy or classification of projects provides the basis for generalizing the findings of representative cost-benefit analyses to those projects which have not received detailed analysis. To the extent that this is possible it would effect considerable savings in research resources for a relatively small loss in accuracy of information.

USE OF THE TWO METHODS IN CONCERT

In the foregoing discussion of the two major methods of conducting cost-benefit analyses of national programs of social services the relative advantages and disadvantages of both methods received some consideration. It might be well to pursue this topic a little further in order to get a better idea of what might constitute the ideal research strategy--or how the two methods may be used in concert.

Mention has already been made of the fact that computer simulation, unlike field research, offers the researcher the potential to evaluate the effects of a large number of alternative combinations of program elements which have never been tried out. The simulation can be run many times with the values of the variables being modified between runs and the changes in outputs observed. This makes possible the effective study of operating models which contain many different components, variables and interrelationships. The researcher, in short, exercises a great amount of control. He can study and

evaluate outcomes resulting from a variety of alternative conditions and experiments. This kind of experimentation is extremely useful to the administrator; it not only enables him to pretest new program proposals but also provides him with a tool for generating program designs. Computer simulation makes it possible to develop in the laboratory many new work experience programs and then to pretest these programs in terms of the entire AFDC system of services. The outcomes, which are defined as benefits by virtue of their correlations with objectives, can be evaluated in terms of costs for different types of clients. Those alternatives which appear to be most desirable can then be tried out in the field as demonstration or pilot projects.

Computer simulation presupposes great familiarity with the system under study. The data base should contain the full spectrum of client characteristics, services being offered, and the outcomes at various stages of the client's welfare experience. However, the model is of central importance since it postulates the essential elements and their interrelationships and, wherever possible, the functional relationships between problem situations and their solutions. This requires a great deal of understanding of the nature of the field. How is this obtained by a researcher? Generally it requires extensive experience in the program under analysis, or a well conceived field study, or both. In any event it requires a good deal of systematic and directed exploratory work in an actual program setting. It is axiomatic that what one perceives depends on what one brings to the situation. At the very least one should bring some pertinent questions to serve as points of departure.

In reporting on a site visit, Dr. Genevieve W. Carter posed a number of questions: [2]

"What are the primary goals and sub-objectives? Whose goals--the clients, the project, the general public? Are these activities being directed toward objectives which have not yet been formally recognized? What is the nature of the program system to be evaluated? When a program has the ultimate goal of employment, how can one specify intermediate objectives which first must be achieved before the ultimate goal is realized? What is the time schedule and phasing pattern of the trainee program sequence? Are control groups possible within present methods of selection? If a group or class serves as its own control, what are the before, during, and after points? What are the problems and needs most frequently faced in pursuing the training and employment of AFDC mothers? What services, resources, costs are involved? How are the social services and vocational education and placement coordinated? What would sharpen or improve caseworker selection of potential trainee candidates?"

Since available knowledge does not always provide the basis for answering some important questions, field experiments will have to be performed to fill the gaps. The methodological considerations underlying the proper conduct of such experiments have been well covered in a number of excellent papers. [5, 7, 9, 10]

A model must also take into account what would happen if a public welfare system were not in operation or if it were modified. Thus, it is necessary to obtain answers to such questions as: What are the economic costs of not giving people enough to live on? What are the economic costs of not furnishing AFDC families with sufficient funds to enable teen-agers to stay in school? The questions may be broken down into a number of subquestions regarding the costs to society of: poorer physical and mental health, increased crime, reduced morale and motivation to become part of the productive labor force, perpetuation of dependency, and the like.

Answers to such questions will enable the researcher to develop a model which will generate information of particular value to the public welfare administrator and policy maker which, after all, is the *raison d'être* of cost-benefit analysis. To obtain such information it is often necessary to conduct a special field survey.

Thus, field research, as it relates to computer simulation, can be used not only to test a simulation model but also to provide the basis for constructing the model. A model is comparable in some respects to a scientific theory from which deductions can be made as hypotheses or predictions

to be tested either in a laboratory or in the field.[3] In computer simulation such testing can readily be done on a grand scale; in field research the possibilities are much more limited but more sharply focused. However, wherever feasible, the results of simulation should be reality-tested. To the extent that these simulation results are borne out in the real world, it is probable that the not-so-readily testable predictions are similarly valid.

CONCLUSIONS

The basic principles underlying an optimal research strategy should be fairly clear by now:

1. Computer simulation, although it has been successfully used in a number of areas, is untried and unproved in the social welfare domain. Since it is rich in promise and possibilities, its feasibility should be carefully explored.
2. Field research is essential in providing both the necessary data base for a simulation model and the proving ground for the results of computer simulation.
3. If the results of the simulation approach do not appear to be feasible, then carefully designed and executed field research is the only *modus operandi* for a cost-benefit analysis of the Work Experience Program. The expense of conducting such an analysis on a national scale can be reduced by the development of a viable model which incorporates a taxonomy of work experience and training projects. This would make possible a greater generalization of the findings from sample projects to the larger universe of projects.

A multi-pronged research effort is being designed and implemented by Welfare Administration research personnel. This involves exploring the possibilities of computer simulation. In addition, there are a number of field studies in progress which are designed to obtain the necessary input data for the development of a model for evaluating work experience and training projects on a national scale. A field study in depth is also being undertaken to identify the signficant variables and how to go about measuring them.

The know-how which such a program evaluation effort will generate should provide insights into the basic methodology required for conducting cost-benefit analyses of the total AFDC system with its multitudinous target groups, services, and outcomes. Similarly, this effort should also lay the cornerstone for cost-benefit evaluations of other major public welfare programs.

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OPERATION BIG CITY

A Review of Selected Aspects of Urban Public Welfare Administration

ROBBIE LOU FITZGERALD*

The effectiveness of public welfare agencies in the large cities in providing basic social services has been of growing concern to the Welfare Administration in recent years. "Operation Big City," ** an intensive review by the Bureau of Family Services of program administration in six metropolitan areas in the summer of 1965, was initiated because of this concern. The review was designed to provide more knowledge of the special problems common to all large cities in responding effectively to human need and of their experience in dealing with these problems. The identification of program areas where the Federal agency may be of more help to the State and local agencies serving cities was also a focus of the review.

The six cities selected for study are geographically dispersed and have varied patterns of administration of the federally aided categories, as well as of the non-federal general assistance programs. The cities included in the review are Atlanta, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New Orleans, and Philadelphia. In each instance, these cities contain a substantial proportion of the population of the State in which they are located, as shown in the accompanying table. The populations they serve vary from 550,000 in Fulton County (Atlanta) to more than 6 million in Los Angeles County.

The organizational task of delivering continuing and efficient services to the individual in these large cities poses serious problems and is a challenge to the innovative skills of the administrator. Both the human and physical resources of big city welfare agencies are overtaxed by virtue of the sheer numbers of people they are called upon to help: they must handle more emergencies, utilize more outside agencies and health services, and do a bigger and better job in the area of public relations, at once dispensing information about their program and interpreting it.

In attempting to carry out a welfare program on such a massive scale, welfare agencies are faced with a dilemma: to provide for all those who need help requires an extensive and complex organizational structure which in turn requires the service of a large staff. In many cases, however, sufficient staff is not available.

It was apparent to the study group that mobility of both staff and clientele adds to the complications of urban welfare administration. Certainly staff turnover and staff shortages were among the most serious problems reported in Operation Big City. There are indications that a largely mobile staff is serving a largely mobile population in a program which is subject to frequent changes. Mobility in these metropolitan areas is not just movement

*Division of Program Operations
Bureau of Family Services
Welfare Administration

**Copies may be requested from the Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 330 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

Public Assistance Recipients and Payments to Recipients, by Program, in Specified Local Areas and States, June 1965

Program	Recipients			Assistance Payments		
		Local Area			Local Area	
	State Total	Number	% of State Total	State Total	Amount	% of State Total
			Fulton County (Atlanta) Georgia			
OAA	92,205	8,206	8.9	5,390,922	494,108	9.2
MAA	--	--	--	--	--	--
AB	3,189	401	12.6	193,528	25,674	13.3
APTD	27,035	3,471	12.8	1,662,471	222,461	13.4
AFDC 1/	18,572	2,771	14.9	1,655,390	246,200	14.9
GA 1/	2,172	625	28.8	71,915	31,210	43.4
			Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) Ohio			
OAA	81,321	9,887	12.2	7,730,584	1,043,556	13.5
MAA	--	--	--	--	--	--
AB	3,260	321	9.8	270,633	30,967	11.4
APTD	19,747	2,746	13.9	1,552,316	232,354	15.0
AFDC 1/	46,054	11,444	24.8	6,110,791	1,791,739	29.3
GA 1/	24,708	4,607	18.6	1,643,417	317,969	19.3
			Los Angeles, County, California			
OAA	271,923	103,771	38.2	30,119,593	11,786,637	39.1
MAA	31,768	2/	--	9,852,567	3,210,607	32.6
AB	12,223	4,468	36.6	1,771,953	723,052	40.8
APTD	72,597	28,102	38.7	8,605,284	3,476,146	40.4
AFDC 1/	121,459	41,526	34.2	21,519,304	7,631,239	35.5
GA 1/	4,309	1,457	33.8	982,021	411,646	41.9
			Hennepin County (Minneapolis) Minnesota			
OAA	31,638	7,328	23.2	2,838,240	818,344	28.8
MAA	14,377	3,128	21.8	2,801,091	710,227	25.4
AB	1,056	319	30.2	118,602	43,255	36.5
APTD	3,920	1,020	26.0	240,450	63,916	26.6
AFDC 1/	14,411	4,327	37.0	2,779,551	1,251,974	45.0
GA 1/	9,343	2,435	26.1	693,193	14,680	2.1
			Orleans Parish (New Orleans) Louisiana			
OAA	131,096	18,204	13.9	11,133,819	1,423,486	12.8
MAA	619	115	18.6	98,501	23,887	24.3
AB	2,755	485	17.6	224,096	41,242	18.4
APTD	19,662	3,166	17.1	1,155,045	201,871	17.5
AFDC 1/	24,050	4,657	19.4	2,432,890	480,122	19.7
GA 1/	8,124	1,031	12.7	523,605	55,046	13.0
			Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania			
OAA	45,921	11,532	25.1	3,609,030	1,034,928	28.7
MAA	11,491	1,563	13.6	2,812,256	574,228	20.4
AB	17,527	2,398	13.7	1,329,315	179,960	13.5
APTD	20,954	6,560	31.3	1,624,671	548,960	33.8
AFDC 1/	65,817	18,890	28.7	9,061,882	2,971,626	32.8
GA 1/	34,528	7,840	22.7	2,212,291	546,508	24.7

1/ Number of families.
2/ Data not available.

in and out of the city but also involves movement within the city. Families are not always stable, distinct units. They are separating, enlarging, reuniting, or forming new units.

Individuals in large cities are generally considered to become involved in more numerous, but less personal, relationships than individuals in smaller cities and towns. The expanding number of service industries and service professions in our big cities could well be viewed as an attempt to supply an antidote for the impersonality of urban living. The large organizational structure required for urban welfare administration and the constant shifting of people can produce a similar element of impersonality in the provision of welfare services. The review noted that in some urban welfare offices an applicant may see four or five different staff members in the process of becoming a recipient of service. The applicant also tends to encounter more forms and procedures in the big office. Taking all of these factors into account, more information is needed as to how a mass program which will reach the individual and help him with his problems can be developed.

Purpose and Method

The primary purpose of the review was to secure factual information about how the agency receives and responds to people who bring to them requests for help, to identify the resources within the agency and the community for meeting these requests, and to point out any serious problems and limitations faced by the agency in attaining its goal of efficient and effective service. Part of the focus was also on an evaluation of Federal policy insofar as it has a direct bearing on treatment of people. The matter of whether or not these particular cities were complying with specific Federal and State regulations was not the object of the review. However, all Federal reviews must take cognizance of questions of violation, irrespective of the manner in which they come to attention.

The design of the study followed the general pattern of the administrative review which the Bureau of Family Services uses for program evaluation of State agencies. The method, in essence, provides an evaluative test of State programs in operation against established criteria to determine: (1) compliance with Federal requirements and (2) general level of administration in relation to social objectives of public welfare programs. The administrative review carried out by professional staff has traditionally been seen as a method for improving Federal-State cooperation in administration.

The structure for the administrative review utilizes methodology associated with social surveys and program audits. It draws on technical research methodology, particularly in relation to the framing of inquiries and to sampling procedures for insuring reliability of conclusions.

Work materials for the administrative review usually consist of guides for use in interviewing State and local administrators and other personnel who represent important sources of information (e. g., program specialists, supervisors, welfare workers) and schedules for assembly and evaluation of data from case records, reports, and documents. The work materials for Operation Big City followed this general pattern. There were guides for interviews with State and local agency staff on four subject areas: (1) reception, (2) intake, (3) emergencies, and (4) complaints and requests (directed to local offices). Information on these subject areas was also derived from reading a sample of case records.

The study focused particular attention on how the local agency identifies and meets emergency situations, what services it has within its own structure to meet these needs, and the responsibility it assumes in making maximum use of its own resources and those of the community. Through case review additional information was obtained about lacks and limitations of both agency and community resources. The problem of communication between agencies was also reviewed.

The Bureau's professional staff always makes disciplined use of observation in arriving at decisions and in evaluating facts in the administrative review. However, specific guides and work materials

for observation as used in Operation Big City have not often been a formal part of the administrative review process. This adaptation was particularly necessary for a study of reception facilities, conditions in waiting rooms, and how people are treated there. Reception services and facilities are subject to the particular local conditions prevailing and a minimum of Federal and State regulations apply to this phase of the program.

FINDINGS

The specific findings of the study lead to a number of general conclusions and observations. Among them are the following:

1. Public welfare agencies in the cities under study represent by far the major resources for needy individuals.

2. Federal and State eligibility requirements, through law or regulation, exclude a substantial proportion of these individuals from the help they need.

3. Conditions of work for agency personnel dealing directly with clients are unusually stressful and demanding. A high rate of staff turnover, as well as staff shortages in some agencies, contribute to these conditions.

4. Staff dealing directly with clients are uniformly reported as being responsible to needs presented and as making an effort to be helpful.

5. Certain legal and fiscal limitations handicap city agencies in meeting emergency needs. Moreover, provision for emergency financial assistance is from general assistance funds in half of the cities under study, with limitations set as to standards and continuity of assistance. Provisions for meeting certain other needs are nonexistent in some cities.

A number of the observations and findings were unique to individual agencies because of differences in their policies and procedures. However, the following were more or less common to all:

Reception

Buildings are generally old but give a good outside appearance.

While offices are located centrally to the area served, in four of the cities only one central office serves the entire county, thus necessitating long and expensive travel for persons living in outlying areas.

Reception rooms are generally adequately equipped, clean, and have an orderly and businesslike appearance. Crowding occurred at peak periods in three reception rooms. Generally, little if any special provision is made for accommodating children and the infirm.

Reception desks are manned at all times during regular business hours and people are seen promptly. Receptionists, however, do not have the responsibility for securing detailed information from individuals about their problems and long waiting periods may occur while they wait their turn to be interviewed by social workers.

Intake

Some limitation on the opportunity to apply was found in all agencies. The nature and seriousness of this problem varied among the agencies.

Social workers spend an adequate amount of time (45-60 minutes) with the applicant but interviews were found to be focusing largely on determination of eligibility to the exclusion of giving adequate consideration to family needs and other circumstances.

Delay in completing action on applications was found in more than half the agencies.

The filing of reapplications, following denials, was a problem in half the agencies. The source of this problem appeared to be: (a) insufficient exploration prior to denial, associated in some instances with heavy workloads and (b) pressure on staff to make decisions on applications within the time period established as a standard for disposition of applications.

Emergencies

The major kinds of emergencies brought to the agencies' attention are (1) evictions; (2) food needs; (3) stranded or homeless persons (including fire cases); (4) medical needs (including hospital discharges and nursing home placements); and (5) protective services for children and adults. With few exceptions, receptionists are alert to emergency needs and social workers are immediately available for interviews.

Emergency financial need is met through categorical assistance payments based on "presumptive eligibilty" (three agencies) or through general assistance. General assistance is available in all cities, with varying limitations on eligibility and in most instances with lower standards of assistance than in federally aided assistance programs.

There are groups of people in all of these communities whose emergency needs are not covered by public welfare programs because they do not meet the eligibility requirements. There are few, if any, community resources for meeting financial need outside the public agencies. To the extent that thay are available, moreover, they are extremely limited in amount and duration.

Complaints and Requests

All agencies have some established procedures for responding to complaints from or about clients and such complaints are usually given serious and prompt attention. The principal factor limiting agency response appears to be staff shortages. Complaints from clients were most frequently concerned with delays in determining eligibility and inadequate assistance. Complaints about clients referred most often to their behavior and alleged ineligibility.

All of the agencies showed concern for furnishing information requested by the community about their respective programs. In addition, they maintained, in varying degrees, contacts with community groups and news media.

Findings Related to Federal Program Emphases

Some of the problems highlighted in the review served to confirm to the Federal agency problems it has known to exist. Delay in action on applications is a long recognized problem for which solutions have been sought. Time limits for disposition of applications were established as a requirement on State programs as a consequence of the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act. Increasingly, Federal measures have been taken to speed up the application process. Simplified methods for determining eligibility based on need are now required of the States. To expedite the establishment of eligibility the use of direct declarations by the applicant is being encouraged.

Movement toward alleviating some of the problems noted in Operation Big City is reflected in specific new legislation and programs developed under the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act. Among the new programs is the provision for social services. States are offered the incentive of higher matching funds to provide these services (including

services at intake) and to establish staffing patterns to reduce caseloads to a size that increases the potential for furnishing services on an individualized basis.

The 1962 amendments also added two new dimensions to the public assistance program: community organization and group methods. Both are relatively new disciplines to some public welfare workers. They have particular import for urban welfare administration. There has been experimentation in several States with handling certain phases of the application process through group methods rather than on a one to one basis. Wider experimentation and use of group methods offer some promise of relief to understaffed agencies in their efforts to reduce the time required to dispose of applications.

Findings of the review relevant to community organization point particularly to the need for further information on utilization of and coordination with the services and resources of other agencies and for planning to develop additional community resources. The public welfare agencies included in this review were found to be making few referrals to other community agencies and services. This could indicate that workers are not making use of available resources. It could also mean that resources are either not available, or not available in sufficient quantity to be utilized by the public agency which may service 50,000 to 100,000 families. The community agencies most frequently used for referrals are: (1) Salvation Army and other missions (for shelter care); (2) Travelers Aid; and (3) Red Cross (for fire cases, services to veterans' families).

The most serious resource deficiencies identified in the review are all of a nature particularly needed in dealing with emergency situations: (1) protective services for children and adults; (2) homemaker services; and (3) psychiatric consultation.

The need for financial assistance for persons not covered by public welfare programs has already been pointed out. For over a decade private agencies, by policy, have increasingly left the responsibility for financial assistance for basic maintenance to the public agencies. But comprehensive coverage of all persons in need, even in emergency need, has not been achieved by many public welfare agencies. This is an area in which concerted effort is needed--by communities, States, and the Federal agency.

Evidence of Concern with Urban Problems

Considerable interest has been generated by the release of Operation Big City. The volume of requests for copies of the report indicates that it deals with a subject of widespread concern. The largest number of requests have come from community welfare councils and other federated agencies, public and private welfare agencies (both local and national), medical and health services, departments of sociology, schools of social work, and the press.

There is keen and widespread concern in discovering new methods for meeting urban welfare problems. The establishment, for example, of neighborhood centers, providing effective health, welfare, and other services to the people who need them, offers one possible solution. These centers could help solve problems of overcrowding, long and expensive travel for both clients and staff, and, to some extent, delays in furnishing assistance and services. Other methods need to be systematically sought.

The report has furnished the Bureau of Family Services with valuable information for testing the effectiveness of existing policy, for determining the need for additional policy, and for evaluating legislative proposals. By identifying problems facing State and local administration, the report also points to how the Federal agency may more specifically direct its efforts in relation to standards, consultation, and program improvements.

As a follow-up to the report, Welfare Commissioner Ellen Winston convened a two-day meeting July 14-15 of State and local welfare directors from 12 major cities--those included in Operation

Big City and six other cities in which public assistance caseloads number 25,000 or more: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. Representatives of the bureaus and units of the Welfare Administration also attended. The major focus of the meeting was on finding new ways of improving and strengthening welfare services in these large metropolitan areas and on forging a closer partnership between the three levels of government.

Drug Study

A "Study of Drug Purchase Problems and Policies" was recently released by the Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The publication is a 91-page review of programs and policies of American and foreign organizations that involve the purchase of large quantities of drugs. It was prepared by Raymond F. Clapp, a consultant to the Welfare Administration's Division of Research. The data provide resource material for State public health and welfare agencies concerned with the operation of the new Medical Assistance Program for public assistance recipients and other low income persons which was authorized by the 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act (Title XIX).

Drugs sold on physicians prescriptions account for the greatest increase in drug prices since 1939, the study notes, and consequently most of the contents of the report deal with methods of enabling physicians to prescribe economically without sacrificing the quality or efficacy of the drugs their patients receive.

Since nearly 15,000 prescription items are now in common use and since any one of them may be sold under as many as 50 to 75 trade names, it is obvious that physicians encounter difficulty in selecting from among the countless products those they will prescribe.

Methods used by the Hometown Medical Care Program of the Veterans Administration, the Department of Defense, and various State programs of providing public assistance vendor payments for drugs are described as are the methods of the General Medical Service of Scotland and the National Health Service of England and Wales. Other programs outlined in the study include the pre-payment drug plan of the Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound, Seattle, and the drug purchase program operated jointly by the American Association of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Association which sells both generic and brand name drugs to some 7 million persons on a non-profit basis.

A major recommendation contained in the report is for the employment of a consultant in drug economics on the staff of the Federal agency and similar consultants on the staffs of State public welfare departments. These consultants would work with medical and pharmaceutical committees in preparing guidelines for physicians and pharmacists, would identify high cost drugs most frequently used in the Medical Assistance Program for which there are lower cost counterparts, and would devise methods for assessing physicians' drug prescription practices.

With the increasing use of electronic data processing in public welfare agencies, better data to help the physician evaluate his prescription practices is becoming available, the report notes.

Copies of the publication can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 55 cents.

Publications of Interest*

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

CHILMAN, CATHERINE S. *Growing up poor.* U.S. Welfare Administration Publication no. 13, May 1966. 117 pp. 45 cents.

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O'BRIEN, DONOUGH M.D. F.R.C.P. *Rare inborn errors of metabolism in children with mental retardation.* Children's Bureau publication no. 429, 1965. 100 pp. 70 cents.

SAVITZ, ROBERTA A., and others. *Childbearing in and before the years of adolescence;* annotated bibliography, 1960 to May 1965. Washington: U.S. Children's Bureau, 1966. 28 pp.

SHERIDAN, WILLIAM H. *Standards for juvenile and family courts.* (Revision of *Standards for specialized courts dealing with children,* 1954.) Children's Bureau publication no. 437, 1966. 130 pp. 45 cents.

SHERIDAN, WILLIAM H., AND ALICE B. FREER. *Legal bibliography for juvenile and family courts.* Washington: U.S. Children's Bureau. 46 pp. 35 cents.

SHOEMAKER, LOUISE PROEHL. *Parent and family life education for low-income families.* Children's Bureau publication no. 434, 1965. 66 pp. 30 cents.

THOMAS, MARGARET W. *The practice of nurse-midwifery in the United States.* Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965. 61 pp. Children's Bureau publication no. 436, 1965. 25 cents.

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ANDREANO, RALPH L., ed. *New views on American economic development.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: Schenkman, 1965. 434 pp. $8.95.

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BENNIS, WARREN G., and others, eds. *Leadership and motivation; essays of Douglas McGregor.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: M.I.T. Press, 1966. 286 pp. $6.95.

BERNSTEIN, ROSE. *Unmarried parents and their families.* Child welfare, v. 45, April 1966. pp. 185-193.

BINSTACK, ROBERT, and ROBERT MORRIS. *Feasible planning for social change.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1966. 169 pp. $5.00.

BURTON, MARALEE, and ILVERINE HOTTER. *Health education classes for unwed mothers.* Nursing outlook, v. 14, March 1966. pp. 35-37. Report of group sessions with unwed, adolescent mothers.

DIRECTORY OF MATERNITY HOMES AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS. New York National Council on Illegitimacy. 206 pp., 1966. $4.50. A guide for use and selection.

FARBER, SEYMOUR M., AND ROGER H. L. WILSON, eds. *The challenge to women.* New York: Basic Books, 1966. 176 pp. $4.95. The problem of population, particularly relating to women.

FLETCHER, GRACE NIES. *What's right with our young people.* New York: Whiteside, 1966. 191 pp. $4.50. Results of personal interviews with some 400 teenagers throughout the United States.

*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

FRANKLIN, RICHARD, ed. *Patterns of community development.* Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1966. 124 pp. $2.50. Experiences in a region of a State where community development is being systematically undertaken.

GREENE, MARY FRANCES, and ORLETTA RYAN. *The schoolchildren; growing up in the slums.* New York: Pantheon, 1965. 227 pp. $4.95. Day-to-day life of schoolchildren and teachers in two New York public schools.

HADDEN, JEFFREY K., AND EDGAR F. BORGATTA. *American cities; their social characteristics.* Chicago: Rand McNally, 1965. 193 pp. $6.00.

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JENKINS, SHIRLEY, and MIGNON SAUBER. *Paths to child placement; family situations prior to foster care.* New York: Community Council of Greater New York, 1966. 220 pp. $3.50.

KOESTLER, FRANCES A. *Careers in social work.* New York: Walck, 1965. 126 pp. $3.75. Survey for young people considering making a career of social work.

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OSOPKY, GILBERT. *Harlem: the making of a ghetto.* New York: Harper, 1966. 259 pp. $6.95. Negro New York, 1890-1930.

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REYNOLDS, BERTHA CAPEN. *Learning and teaching in the practice of social work.* 2d ed. New York: Russell, 1965. 390 pp. $8.50.

SARNOFF, IRVING. *Society with tears.* New York: Citadel Press, 1966. 318 pp. $6.00. Sociological study of motivations which drive Americans toward alienation and despair.

SCHASRE, ROBERT, and JO WALLACH, eds. *Training series for social agencies.* 8 volumes at $1.50 each. Los Angeles: Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California.

STANFIELD, ROBERT EVERETT. *The interaction of family variables and gang variables in the aetiology of delinquency.* Social problems, v. 13, Spring 1966. pp. 411-417. Theoretical formulation based on Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study.

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Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in April 1966

The continued effect of seasonal influences on employment opportunities was reflected in the decreases of 62,800 recipients (8.8 percent) in general assistance and of 19,100 recipients (4.6 percent) in the unemployed-parent segment of aid to families with dependent children. There were relatively slight decreases in the numbers of persons aided in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and medical assistance for the aged.

In aid to families with dependent children, excluding the unemployed-parent segment, the number of recipients rose 38,800 or 0.9 percent, and in aid to the permanently and totally disabled an increase of 4,000 or 0.7 percent occurred.

Total expenditures for assistance were $498.3 million in April--$3.5 million less than in March. Payments decreased $3.9 million in medical assistance for the aged, $1.2 million in general assistance, and $0.7 million in aid to families with dependent children. In medical assistance under title XIX, payments increased $2.1 million and the amount spent for aid to the permanently and totally disabled went up $0.4 million. Relatively slight decreases occurred in total payments for old-age assistance and aid to the blind.

No States were added in April to the group of eight that had previously initiated operation of medical assistance programs under title XIX, which became effective January 1, 1966. Total payments made during April under the new State medical assistance programs were 25 percent greater than the total amount spent by the same group of States for medical vendor payments under their separate programs for the special types of public assistance in April a year ago.

As of April 1966, Arkansas became the seventeenth State to exercise the option of providing assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled under one rather than three titles of the Social Security Act, a choice open to the States under title XVI, which was added to the Act by the 1962 Amendments. Arkansas set the maximum payment under its new title XVI program at $75, substantially above the $53 maximum previously in effect for payments to the disabled but only $2 more than the previous maximum on payments to the aged and the blind. As a result, the average monthly payment to the disabled rose almost $19; for the aged and the blind the increases were less than $2. The same maximum for all persons receiving assistance under title XVI conforms to a basic requirement that a common standard of determining need and payment must be applied to all persons aided under that title.

In Hawaii, an allowance of about $2.00, to be made as cases are reviewed, was added to the assistance standards in all programs providing money payments to recipients. Minnesota liberalized eligibility requirements and removed its age limitation of 65 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled. As a result, the number of recipients increased 4.3 percent in April.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, April 1965-April 1966 1/

/Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care/

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			Medical assistance 4/	General assistance 5/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children		Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients									
1965										
April.....	2,152,250	257,368	95,524	545,287	1,076,063	4,505,878	3,374,921	---	345,000	760,000
May.....	2,150,606	258,839	95,503	549,895	1,069,668	4,469,527	3,352,294	---	325,000	689,000
June.....	2,149,220	267,996	95,350	555,594	1,062,802	4,429,038	3,325,987	---	318,000	664,000
July.....	2,144,949	265,664	95,170	559,285	1,052,525	4,377,100	3,291,501	---	306,000	643,000
August.....	2,144,534	266,274	95,135	563,111	1,053,894	4,388,155	3,296,511	---	315,000	665,000
September...	2,140,172	275,483	6/ 86,082	565,588	1,053,409	4,378,513	3,295,589	---	305,000	649,000
October.....	2,126,058	271,359	6/ 85,964	567,148	1,052,100	4,369,875	3,293,039	---	298,000	631,000
November....	2,129,103	277,953	6/ 86,129	571,147	1,056,521	4,393,067	3,311,929	---	300,000	641,000
December....	2,127,179	279,345	6/ 86,079	575,245	1,069,316	4,456,995	3,358,112	---	310,000	677,000
1966										
January.....	2,110,358	250,145	6/ 85,578	574,011	1,077,590	4,497,223	3,386,885	7/ 362,213	319,000	715,000
February....	2,105,343	257,846	6/ 85,524	578,374	1,091,605	4,562,143	3,435,052	7/ 376,159	319,000	714,000
March.....	2,107,226	219,752	6/ 85,305	579,874	1,094,203	4,575,521	3,445,893	7/ 388,637	321,000	712,000
April.....	2,104,327	219,146	6/ 85,059	583,901	1,102,449	4,595,265	3,465,554	7/ 363,799	302,000	649,000
	Percentage change from previous month									
1965										
April.....	(8/)	+5.2	-0.7	+0.9	+0.3	+0.3	+0.4	---	-3.8	-6.1
May.....	-.1	+.6	(9/)	+.8	-.6	-.8	-.7	---	-5.8	-9.3
June.....	-.1	+3.5	-.2	+1.0	-.6	-.9	-.8	---	-2.4	-3.6
July.....	-.2	-.9	-.2	+.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	---	-3.6	-3.2
August.....	(9/)	+.2	(9/)	+.7	+.1	+.3	+.2	---	+2.7	+3.4
September...	-.2	+3.5	(10/)	+.4	(9/)	-.2	(9/)	---	-3.1	-2.4
October.....	-.7	-1.5	-.1	+.3	-.1	-.2	-.1	---	-2.2	-2.8
November....	+.1	+2.4	+.2	+.7	+.4	+.5	+.6	---	+.6	+1.6
December....	-.1	+.5	-.1	+.7	+1.2	+1.5	+1.4	---	+3.4	+5.7
1966										
January.....	-.8	-10.5	-.6	-.2	+.8	+.9	+.9	---	+2.7	+5.6
February....	-.2	+3.1	-.1	+.8	+1.3	+1.4	+1.4	+3.8	-.1	-.1
March.....	+.1	-14.8	-.3	+.3	+.2	+.3	+.3	+3.3	+.8	-.3
April.....	-.1	-.3	-.3	+.7	+.8	+.4	+.6	-6.4	-5.9	-8.8

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. 5/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 6/ Excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation. 7/ Does not include data for Puerto Rico for January-April and California for March-April and Hawaii for April. 8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 9/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Not computed; base not comparable.

9/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Not computed; base not comparable.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, April 1965-April 1966 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	Medical assistance 4/	General assistance 5/
	Amount of assistance							
1965								
April	$466,259,000	$173,958,876	$49,840,447	$8,315,290	$45,629,477	$154,713,449	---	$23,263,000
May	458,019,000	171,419,966	49,438,614	8,263,025	45,913,627	152,033,192	---	21,312,000
June	459,850,000	172,862,075	50,852,533	8,392,761	47,063,386	149,814,741	---	20,789,000
July	454,598,000	171,599,365	49,228,830	8,283,765	46,671,830	148,815,802	---	20,183,000
August	459,086,000	171,834,044	50,340,882	8,282,226	48,162,429	150,496,685	---	20,239,000
September	462,769,000	170,395,643	51,970,270	6/ 7,752,563	47,886,157	154,976,542	---	20,755,000
October	456,769,000	168,348,580	50,000,447	6/ 7,783,847	49,013,402	152,707,158	---	19,979,000
November	465,404,000	171,401,898	52,144,916	6/ 7,792,463	49,514,526	154,211,471	---	20,374,000
December	470,392,000	169,894,893	53,000,303	6/ 8,018,131	50,201,794	158,356,820	---	21,397,000
1966								
January	474,513,000	165,474,928	45,166,935	6/ 7,878,108	48,402,876	157,336,216	$20,450,201	21,702,000
February	480,407,000	165,687,917	47,733,515	6/ 7,740,584	48,965,757	160,123,144	7/ 19,634,762	22,067,000
March	501,709,000	163,401,635	41,614,070	6/ 7,755,450	48,534,001	162,215,720	7/ 44,549,211	22,711,000
April	498,252,000	163,397,411	37,700,924	6/ 7,619,762	48,935,439	161,474,677	7/ 46,657,951	21,447,000
	Percentage change from previous month							
1965								
April	+1.2	+0.8	+9.3	-0.7	+0.5	+0.3	---	-4.4
May	-1.8	-1.5	-.8	-.6	+.6	-1.7	---	-8.4
June	+.4	+.8	+2.9	+1.6	+2.5	-1.5	---	-2.5
July	-1.1	-.7	-3.2	-1.3	-.8	-.7	---	-2.9
August	+1.0	+.1	+2.3	(8/)	+3.2	+1.1	---	+.3
September	+.8	-.8	+3.2	(9/)	-.6	+3.0	---	+2.6
October	-1.3	-1.2	-3.8	+.4	+2.4	-1.5	---	-3.7
November	+1.9	+1.8	+4.3	+.1	+1.0	+1.0	---	+2.0
December	+1.1	-.9	+1.6	+2.9	+1.4	+2.7	---	+5.0
1966								
January	+.9	-2.6	-14.8	-1.7	-3.6	-.6	---	+1.4
February	+1.2	+.1	+5.7	-1.7	+1.2	+1.8	-4.0	+1.7
March	+4.4	-1.4	-12.8	+.2	-.9	+1.3	+126.9	+2.9
April	-.7	(8/)	-9.4	-1.7	+.8	-.5	+4.7	-5.6

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. 5/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 6/ Excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation. 7/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico. 8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 9/ Not computed; base not comparable.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1966 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1966 in--		April 1965 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/	2,104,327	$163,397,411	$77.65	-0.1	(3/)	-2.2	-6.1
Ala.	111,958	8,019,753	71.63	+.1	-1.1	+.1	+4.0
Alaska 4/	1,377	5/ 123,835	89.93	+.2	-.4	+.5	(6/)
Ariz.	13,270	827,571	62.36	-.5	-1.0	+.5	-1.4
Ark. 4/	60,303	3,800,789	63.03	+.3	-2.4	+1.5	-2.0
Calif.	278,248	26,915,564	96.73	-.2	+1.2	+1.6	-11.9
Colo. 2/	42,248	4,051,723	95.90	-.3	+1.9	-4.2	-3.9
Conn.	5,793	529,931	91.48	-1.0	+7.2	-16.0	-13.6
Del.	1,538	112,741	73.30	+.9	+2.3	+8.2	+21.4
D. C.	2,279	209,645	91.99	-1.0	+.5	-3.6	(3/)
Fla. 4/	76,628	5,107,313	66.65	+.3	+2.8	+3.7	+5.4
Ga.	93,154	5,530,714	59.37	+.2	-2.6	+1.3	+3.4
Guam	183	6,576	35.93	0	+.4	+13.0	+22.7
Hawaii 4/	1,370	102,209	74.61	+.8	+3.1	+14.8	+6.3
Idaho	3,830	307,484	80.28	-.6	-.6	-10.7	-5.2
Ill. 4/	44,144	2,454,074	55.59	-.8	-.3	-20.4	-54.8
Ind.	21,256	1,948,206	91.65	-.7	-5.3	-5.8	+2.0
Iowa	26,497	2,474,028	93.37	(3/)	-2.5	-2.2	-1.2
Kans. 4/	19,898	1,868,758	93.92	-.5	-1.4	-8.2	-7.2
Ky. 4/	59,100	3,827,259	64.76	+.2	+1.0	+.1	+2.7
La.	130,487	11,223,942	86.02	-.1	-2.1	-.4	+.8
Maine 4/	10,763	1,027,665	95.48	-.2	-.5	-.9	+13.0
Md. 4/	10,371	976,223	94.13	+.7	+1.4	+4.6	+33.4
Mass.	50,043	4,955,811	99.03	+.1	+5.9	-4.3	+.3
Mich.	41,036	3,614,978	88.09	-.3	+.3	-15.8	-24.5
Minn.	32,662	1,732,731	53.05	-.3	+.8	+2.6	-37.6
Miss.	73,461	3,032,486	41.28	+.4	+1.3	+.4	+2.8
Mo.	98,868	7,433,368	75.18	-.2	-.4	-2.8	+5.2
Mont.	4,170	340,147	81.57	+.5	-1.7	-20.5	-9.9
Nebr. 4/	10,487	953,845	90.95	(6/)	+3.1	-15.7	-19.5
Nev.	2,321	190,879	82.24	-1.0	+.3	-11.5	-18.0
N. H.	4,247	469,593	110.57	-.1	-.1	-2.7	+6.0
N. J.	13,959	1,241,008	88.90	(6/)	+.2	+.5	+2.5
N. Mex. 4/	9,738	852,696	87.56	-.9	-.9	-5.1	+7.0
N. Y. 4/	57,442	5,613,829	97.73	+.2	-3.5	+1.0	+.3
N. C.	41,877	2,855,909	68.20	-.1	+.2	-1.9	+6.9
N. Dak. 4/	4,977	319,678	64.23	-.3	-.8	-2.9	-35.9
Ohio	79,334	7,601,981	95.82	-1.4	-.9	-5.0	-12.0
Okla. 4/	80,662	6,032,595	74.79	-.1	-.5	-2.3	-24.2
Oreg.	9,449	717,460	75.93	-.5	+.8	-8.2	-2.3
Pa.	43,325	3,008,649	69.44	-.7	-.3	-6.0	-17.3
P. R. 4/	27,539	236,965	8.60	-.7	-.6	-9.1	-21.7
R. I. 4/	5,393	550,612	102.10	+.3	+4.6	-7.2	-1.3
S. C.	23,988	1,377,601	57.43	-.4	+.8	-5.5	-2.8
S. Dak.	6,227	568,315	91.27	-.2	+.3	-11.2	-5.6
Tenn.	44,339	2,698,347	60.86	-.1	+2.4	-.7	+4.3
Tex.	228,100	17,263,570	75.68	(6/)	+.8	-1.0	+6.6
Utah	4,402	315,506	71.67	-.7	-.3	-7.5	+.3
Vt. 4/	5,147	494,715	96.12	-.9	+.4	-3.8	+6.7
V. I.	430	17,837	41.48	-.5	+1.6	-.7	+1.3
Va.	12,780	913,551	71.48	-.1	+1.5	-2.6	+6.1
Wash.	29,699	2,326,055	78.32	-.6	+.8	-9.2	-12.4
W. Va.	13,349	753,345	56.43	-.3	-.6	-4.7	-.4
Wis.	27,851	3,256,220	116.92	+.7	-4.4	-1.7	-1.3
Wyo.	2,330	211,126	90.61	+.3	+2.7	-4.4	-.6

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,781 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $327,325 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Represents aid to the aged, under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to recipients. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, April 1966 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1966 in--		April 1965 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	219,146	$37,700,924	$172.04	-0.3	-9.4	-14.9	-24.4
Ala.....	275	93,442	339.79	+9.1	+4.6	-20.7	-10.8
Ark. 4/.....	3,052	189,359	62.04	-5.2	-9.8	-5.6	-6.9
Colo.....	5,731	3/ 1,198,192	209.07	-3.0	+9.7	+20.3	+27.8
Conn.....	8,407	1,625,035	193.30	+3.1	+14.6	+20.9	+18.3
Del.....	193	17,154	88.88	0	-7.7	+85.6	+4.4
D. C.....	703	206,658	293.97	+2.5	-42.9	-19.0	-19.4
Fla. 4/.....	1,240	450,882	363.61	+36.6	+51.3	+18.9	+24.4
Guam.....	(5/)	(5/)	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho.....	2,776	421,798	151.94	+2.7	+11.7	+10.5	+17.5
Ind.....	1,294	222,500	171.95	+10.5	+8.7	+643.7	+658.1
Iowa.....	1,620	307,750	189.97	-29.9	-37.0	-73.0	-57.2
Kans. 4/.....	3,684	3/ 572,535	155.41	+5.6	-1.4	+34.2	+41.6
Ky. 4/.....	13,132	517,214	39.39	+10.7	+14.1	+18.0	+31.3
La.....	596	112,127	188.13	-13.5	-22.1	-7.6	-1.6
Maine 4/.....	487	129,593	266.10	+5.4	-7.6	-5.3	-7.2
Md. 4/ 6/.....	13,992	596,708	42.65	+3.5	+4.9	+21.1	+20.1
Mass.....	32,761	3/ 6,560,231	200.25	+2.4	+17.3	+9.1	+22.0
Mich.....	10,836	3,977,852	367.10	-21.3	-18.1	+93.6	+82.7
Mont.....	2,004	297,789	148.60	+7.7	+2.5	(7/)	(7/)
Nebr. 4/.....	3,008	3/ 608,985	202.46	+3.0	-2.7	+858.0	+416.4
Nev.....	446	3/ 227,815	510.80	+30.8	+87.9	(7/)	(7/)
N. H.....	2,502	139,481	55.75	+40.9	+196.9	+15.8	+11.1
N. J.....	6,098	3/ 1,539,220	252.41	+1.0	+.1	+12.2	+8.5
N. Mex. 4/.....	172	29,490	171.45	+14.7	-10.5	(7/)	(7/)
N. Y. 4/.....	34,780	3/ 11,478,606	330.03	-14.0	-29.2	-6.0	-3.6
N. C.....	3,715	267,172	71.92	+72.8	-26.6	+177.0	-32.4
Oreg.....	4,528	645,354	142.53	+3.4	+2.4	+8.7	+262.0
R. I. 4/.....	10,878	926,879	85.21	-1.0	+3.5	+146.2	+55.8
S. C.....	1,337	227,415	170.09	+10.0	+3.2	-19.7	-83.3
S. Dak.....	1,543	126,955	82.28	+2.9	+6.0	+159.3	+333.6
Tenn.....	10,922	381,528	34.93	-6.0	-12.1	+8.0	+14.0
Utah.....	2,484	311,546	125.42	+.7	+7.3	+3.1	+26.8
Vt. 4/.....	169	35,522	210.19	+2.4	-.7	+4.3	-1.1
V. I.....	34	543	(8/)	-67.3	-82.4	-71.4	-85.3
Va.....	4,515	313,823	69.51	+8.7	+12.4	+50.7	+26.7
Wash.....	10,451	1,562,165	149.48	-.1	+12.1	+2.8	+5.0
W. Va.....	11,771	340,009	28.89	+30.7	+88.3	+12.1	+14.5
Wis.....	6,971	1,007,832	144.57	+3.9	+4.4	+14.4	+25.1
Wyo.....	39	33,765	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $28,797 in Colorado, $16,019 in Kansas, $93,383 in Massachusetts, $14,555 in Nebraska, $3,309 in Nevada, $7,695 in New Jersey, and $55,221 in New York. 4/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Program in operation but no payments made in April 1966. 6/ Estimated. 7/ No program in operation in April 1965. 8/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1966 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1966 in--		April 1965 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/...	85,059	$7,619,762	$89.58	-0.3	-1.7	-11.0	-8.4
Ala.....	1,851	127,636	68.96	-.9	-.8	+.5	+1.4
Alaska 4/.....	110	9,405	85.50	+1.9	+4.1	0	+3.5
Ariz.....	782	55,981	71.59	+.4	+.6	-4.3	-4.5
Ark. 4/.....	1,904	132,702	69.70	-.6	-6.3	-.8	-3.2
Calif. 2/.....	12,323	1,570,013	127.41	-.5	-1.7	-.6	-8.9
Colo.....	234	21,611	92.35	+.9	+3.0	-8.6	-2.2
Conn.....	303	44,012	145.25	-2.6	+27.1	-3.2	+8.9
Del.....	335	28,164	84.07	0	+4.9	+8.8	+4.3
D. C.....	199	15,117	75.96	+2.1	+1.5	0	-.4
Fla. 4/.....	2,607	180,809	69.36	+.3	+1.5	(5/)	+5.3
Ga.....	3,204	197,097	61.52	+.1	-.7	+.6	+4.5
Guam.....	6	180	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Hawaii 4/.....	65	5,800	89.23	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho.....	119	8,652	72.71	-3.3	-1.0	-11.9	-14.6
Ill. 4/.....	2,121	147,561	69.57	-.9	-1.3	+12.8	-38.2
Ind.....	1,702	158,855	93.33	-1.6	-7.0	-3.8	+1.9
Iowa.....	1,068	106,807	100.01	-.2	-2.1	-5.1	-7.2
Kans. 4/.....	470	49,402	105.11	-1.1	-2.7	-7.5	-5.2
Ky. 4/.....	2,488	186,252	74.86	+.2	+1.6	-.6	+3.0
La.....	2,633	210,524	79.96	-1.4	-1.2	-4.7	-6.2
Maine 4/.....	246	21,914	89.08	-3.9	-3.9	-18.0	-13.7
Md. 4/.....	371	33,011	88.98	-2.6	+1.7	-3.9	+4.0
Mass.....	2,256	309,827	137.33	-1.3	-10.4	(5/)	-2.2
Mich.....	1,592	150,703	94.66	-.6	+1.0	-3.7	-3.6
Minn.....	962	69,127	71.86	-.2	+.1	-7.1	-42.0
Miss.....	2,485	116,682	46.95	-.6	(7/)	-4.6	-1.0
Mo. 2/.....	4,210	337,311	80.12	-.5	-.4	-3.6	+3.0
Mont.....	221	16,714	75.63	0	+3.7	-11.2	-21.8
Nebr. 4/.....	516	52,893	102.51	-1.0	-4.0	-17.7	-19.0
Nev.....	160	16,792	104.95	+.6	-.2	+2.6	-7.8
N. H.....	244	28,321	116.07	+2.1	+2.2	-7.2	+.4
N. J.....	903	84,220	93.27	-.9	-1.1	-2.0	+2.9
New Mex. 4/.....	348	36,327	104.39	-.3	+.3	+1.2	+12.7
N. Y. 4/.....	3,148	370,906	117.82	-.2	-14.9	+.8	+.2
N. C.....	4,794	345,837	72.14	-.1	-.8	-3.2	-.2
N. Dak. 4/.....	79	5,936	75.14	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio.....	3,077	274,581	89.24	-.7	-.6	-5.7	-1.1
Okla. 4/.....	1,595	163,818	102.71	-.9	-1.7	-2.2	-18.5
Oreg.....	501	48,572	96.95	+.6	-.8	+9.4	+17.1
Pa. 3/.....	9,348	998,703	106.84	+1.5	+1.4	-46.8	-25.4
P. R. 4/.....	1,293	11,201	8.66	-.8	-.8	-6.8	-6.3
R. I. 4/.....	107	11,006	102.86	0	+3.6	0	+9.4
S. C.....	1,888	120,441	63.79	+.3	-1.4	+1.3	-.2
S. Dak.....	110	7,993	72.66	+.9	+.8	-2.7	+2.4
Tenn.....	2,021	120,678	59.71	-.9	-.1	-3.7	+3.6
Tex.....	4,374	311,110	71.13	-1.2	-1.0	-6.9	-4.9
Utah.....	165	12,389	75.08	-.6	-6.5	-1.8	+7.9
Vt. 4/.....	126	8,957	71.09	0	-6.2	+6.8	+2.1
V. I.....	11	386	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	1,144	85,582	74.81	+.2	+4.9	+.4	+8.0
Wash.....	676	60,859	90.03	+.7	+3.7	+.1	+1.2
W. Va.....	758	44,557	58.78	-.3	-.5	-3.3	-.5
Wis.....	753	80,512	106.92	+.5	+5.2	-5.5	-3.0
Wyo.....	53	5,316	100.30	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to recision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $11,000 to 70 recipients and Missouri, $60,271 to 747 recipients. 3/ Does not include $642,889 to an estimated 8,100 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation. 4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients by State, April 1966 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1966 in--		April 1965 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	583,901	$48,935,439	$83.81	+0.7	+0.8	+7.1	+7.2
Ala.....	14,837	748,619	50.46	+.3	+.3	-.2	+8.6
Alaska 2/.....	259	31,018	119.76	+3.2	-4.6	+20.5	-1.4
Ariz.....	4,259	285,054	66.93	+1.7	+1.6	+19.3	+18.5
Ark. 4/.....	9,748	731,524	75.04	+.5	+16.7	+2.1	+24.3
Calif.....	84,620	9,021,025	106.61	+1.1	+1.1	+22.2	+10.1
Colo.....	6,561	530,593	80.87	+.8	+1.8	+7.5	+11.6
Conn.....	9,195	794,336	86.39	+1.6	+12.7	+12.4	+14.4
Del.....	500	40,328	80.66	+.6	+2.8	+13.6	+20.9
D. C.....	3,521	293,829	83.45	+.3	+.6	+6.6	+9.8
Fla. 2/.....	19,053	1,342,984	70.49	+1.4	+3.0	+8.7	+10.8
Ga.....	28,003	1,742,795	62.24	+.1	-1.9	+4.0	+6.5
Guam.....	49	1,601	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii 2/.....	1,082	97,630	90.23	+1.7	+3.2	-10.9	-49.0
Idaho.....	3,180	186,615	58.68	-1.1	-.6	+2.7	+5.7
Ill. 2/.....	29,063	2,147,821	73.90	-.1	-.2	-1.6	-29.1
Ind.....	1,888	257,101	136.18	+1.1	+7.0	+22.0	+36.9
Iowa.....	1,488	111,688	75.06	+2.1	-10.2	+18.2	+6.8
Kans. 2/.....	5,350	641,834	119.97	+.2	+.8	+5.2	+11.1
Ky. 2/.....	12,377	1,002,010	80.96	+1.1	+1.5	+10.6	+17.8
La.....	20,544	1,241,758	60.44	+1.6	+1.9	+5.0	+8.4
Maine 2/.....	2,275	219,850	96.64	(4/)	-.1	+.9	+8.0
Md. 2/.....	8,439	808,300	95.78	+1.6	+2.7	+7.0	+20.5
Mass.....	14,036	2,399,231	170.93	+1.5	+14.3	+16.7	+24.3
Mich.....	14,665	1,650,193	112.53	+2.1	+1.5	+33.5	+37.2
Minn.....	5,170	358,239	69.29	+4.3	+4.8	+34.6	+51.4
Miss.....	20,138	918,872	45.63	+.8	+.6	+7.1	+11.1
Mo.....	15,558	1,224,526	78.71	(4/)	+.9	+2.5	+11.5
Mont.....	1,568	101,212	64.55	-3.6	-1.2	+13.6	-7.1
Nebr. 2/.....	3,094	354,266	114.50	+.7	+2.7	+14.4	+31.3
N. H.....	667	79,994	119.93	+.3	+.1	+7.4	+12.5
N. J.....	8,965	943,289	105.22	+.1	+.2	+2.5	+8.7
N. Mex. 2/.....	4,150	419,349	101.05	+.9	+.8	+8.4	+21.6
N. Y. 2/.....	36,352	5,014,912	137.95	-.2	-9.3	+1.9	+10.6
N. C.....	23,418	1,816,452	77.57	+2.2	-1.5	+3.2	+3.0
N. Dak. 2/.....	1,583	115,089	72.70	+.7	-.2	-6.7	-45.1
Ohio.....	20,129	1,766,314	87.75	+.5	+1.8	+3.0	+11.7
Okla. 2/.....	15,887	1,467,953	92.40	+.5	+.6	+9.5	-9.9
Oreg.....	8,772	632,672	72.12	+.6	+1.6	+5.9	+10.6
Pa.....	20,424	1,458,845	71.43	+.8	+.8	-2.1	-11.1
P. R. 2/.....	20,024	173,985	8.69	-.2	+.1	-3.9	-5.6
R. I. 2/.....	2,939	296,416	100.86	-.4	+3.5	+2.2	+7.8
S. C.....	9,248	521,451	56.39	(5/)	+.1	+3.1	+3.7
S. Dak.....	1,173	93,413	79.64	+.5	+.9	+4.9	+19.3
Tenn.....	14,430	842,345	58.37	+.5	-.3	+7.8	+15.3
Tex.....	10,256	604,319	58.92	+.7	+.8	+4.2	+7.5
Utah.....	4,950	384,688	77.71	-.2	+2.7	+.2	+14.7
Vt. 2/.....	1,374	115,177	83.83	+.9	-1.1	+9.7	+16.3
V. I.....	46	1,928	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	6,925	520,676	75.19	(4/)	+1.5	+.5	+7.1
Wash.....	19,083	1,173,936	61.52	+.8	+4.5	+4.9	+4.0
W. Va.....	5,852	334,450	57.15	+.8	+4.2	+.6	+8.3
Wis.....	5,996	809,938	135.08	-3.6	+4.8	-5.5	+2.5
Wyo.....	738	62,996	85.36	+.8	(5/)	+6.5	+10.5

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1966 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		March 1966 in--		April 1965 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/...	1,102,449	4,595,265	3,465,554	$161,474,677	$146.47	$35.14	+0.4	-0.5	+2.0	+4.4
Ala. 3/.....	17,351	71,441	56,768	911,064	52.51	12.75	+.2	(5/)	-4.7	+2.6
Alaska 3/.....	1,321	4,862	3,728	172,642	130.69	35.51	+1.4	+1.2	+.2	+2.4
Ariz. 3/.....	9,607	41,679	31,753	1,168,570	121.64	28.04	+1.7	+1.9	+2.6	+1.0
Ark.....	7,583	32,105	24,320	561,463	74.04	17.49	(6/)	+1.3	+2.2	+6.3
Calif. 3/ 4/..	158,614	655,569	483,969	28,666,252	180.73	43.73	+2.7	+1.1	+11.9	+9.7
Colo.....	12,418	48,469	37,367	1,938,934	156.14	40.00	+4.5	+.5	+10.7	+17.5
Conn. 4/.....	14,003	56,308	41,873	2,802,425	200.13	49.77	-.9	+1.3	-7.5	-3.4
Del. 4/.....	2,912	13,013	9,962	391,138	134.32	30.06	-2.1	-.7	-1.2	+4.3
D. C.....	4,712	22,386	18,065	748,569	158.86	33.44	-.3	-.6	+7.6	+9.8
Fla.....	30,535	119,324	95,141	1,921,281	62.92	16.10	+1.6	+4.5	+10.8	+11.9
Ga.....	20,911	83,545	64,659	2,008,667	96.06	24.04	+1.4	+.7	+10.7	+20.4
Guam.....	155	778	658	13,131	84.72	16.88	-1.8	+3.4	+15.8	+23.8
Hawaii 4/.....	3,431	15,006	11,181	608,237	177.28	40.53	-.9	+3.2	+6.6	+17.6
Idaho.....	2,632	10,200	7,461	401,747	152.64	39.39	+.5	+.8	-1.8	(5/)
Ill. 3/ 4/....	54,042	255,356	199,444	10,255,057	189.76	40.16	-.9	-1.5	-4.9	-16.8
Ind. 3/.....	11,770	48,877	36,908	1,562,032	132.71	31.96	+.2	-.3	-.1	+9.2
Iowa.....	11,583	46,565	33,997	1,942,376	167.69	41.71	+.5	+.9	+3.7	+11.0
Kans. 3/ 4/...	9,112	38,349	29,710	1,561,068	171.32	40.71	+.5	(6/)	-.6	+4.4
Ky. 3/.....	21,720	84,815	61,177	2,275,062	104.75	26.82	+.6	+2.4	+1.9	+7.9
La. 3/.....	24,765	109,182	83,565	2,623,238	105.93	24.03	+.3	+.7	+2.7	+5.9
Maine.....	5,209	19,554	14,465	624,708	119.93	31.95	+.2	+2.5	+2.4	+13.4
Md. 3/ 4/.....	21,781	90,744	70,282	3,554,283	163.18	39.17	-1.0	-.8	+6.0	+23.6
Mass. 4/.....	28,166	106,802	80,255	5,416,473	192.31	50.72	+1.3	+4.8	+8.0	+11.6
Mich. 3/ 4/...	38,568	158,830	118,939	5,784,574	149.98	36.42	+.4	+1.1	-5.9	-6.3
Minn. 3/.....	14,454	53,140	41,288	2,469,842	170.88	46.48	-.1	-.1	+1.4	-8.9
Miss.....	20,763	84,888	68,337	659,038	31.74	7.76	+.6	-10.4	+1.9	-15.0
Mo. 3/.....	26,269	108,530	83,443	2,790,635	106.23	25.71	+.4	+1.0	+.1	+5.9
Mont.....	2,086	8,372	6,510	304,696	146.07	36.39	+1.6	+.7	+11.3	+11.5
Nebr. 3/ 4/...	4,767	19,526	14,978	658,606	138.16	33.73	+1.5	+5.9	+15.2	+22.6
Nev.....	1,321	5,474	4,320	179,104	135.58	32.72	-1.7	-.4	+1.6	+6.4
N. H.....	1,232	5,088	3,810	244,959	198.83	48.14	+2.2	+2.1	+8.0	+19.9
N. J.....	29,245	116,733	88,736	6,015,073	205.68	51.53	+.8	+1.8	+8.4	+11.4
N. Mex. 3/....	7,538	31,285	23,875	1,240,465	164.56	39.65	+.4	+16.8	+5.4	+26.4
N. Y. 4/.....	141,853	598,035	440,457	29,541,253	208.25	49.40	+.7	-4.8	+9.7	+11.5
N. C. 3/.....	27,091	112,741	84,628	2,936,149	108.38	26.04	-.3	-1.1	-2.1	+.2
N. Dak.....	2,063	8,300	6,346	332,520	161.18	40.06	+2.0	+2.2	+.8	-10.6
Ohio 4/.....	46,290	196,495	147,058	6,778,636	146.44	34.50	+.2	+1.2	-2.1	+5.9
Okla. 3/ 4/...	19,424	77,215	57,730	2,509,525	129.20	32.50	-.4	-.5	+3.7	+3.5
Oreg. 3/ 4/...	9,454	37,523	27,429	1,544,139	163.33	41.15	-1.4	-1.5	+7.8	+15.0
Pa. 4/.....	59,706	261,379	192,058	8,291,240	138.87	31.72	-3.1	-3.2	-13.3	-14.9
P. R.....	46,209	188,503	150,777	774,870	16.77	4.11	-.3	-.3	-5.8	-5.5
R. I. 4/.....	6,172	24,384	18,044	1,095,388	177.48	44.92	-.1	+3.2	-.1	+8.5
S. C.....	6,846	27,088	21,886	439,083	64.14	16.21	-1.3	-1.3	-9.1	-9.5
S. Dak.....	3,237	12,098	9,123	401,876	124.15	33.22	+.3	+.3	+4.6	+9.8
Tenn. 3/.....	20,642	83,666	64,233	2,008,565	97.30	24.01	+1.0	+.2	+8.2	+15.4
Tex.....	21,631	98,071	74,273	2,090,267	96.63	21.31	+.8	+1.0	+3.6	+18.1
Utah 3/ 4/....	6,013	24,705	17,871	894,330	148.73	36.20	-.3	+.3	+3.8	+23.1
Vt.....	1,518	5,811	4,284	170,178	112.11	29.29	+2.6	+2.5	+4.4	+3.1
V. I.....	317	1,271	1,070	25,154	79.35	19.79	-.6	-.6	+11.6	+17.9
Va. 3/.....	11,226	47,733	36,772	1,225,269	109.15	25.67	-.3	+.1	+.4	+3.7
Wash. 3/ 4/...	16,991	67,789	48,801	2,517,972	148.19	37.14	-1.9	-5.4	-15.7	-8.5
W. Va. 3/ 4/..	22,825	106,998	74,879	2,950,455	129.26	27.57	-.9	(6/)	-8.8	-6.0
Wis. 3/.....	11,257	44,557	33,723	2,306,195	204.87	51.76	+2.3	+3.4	-.8	+5.9
Wyo.....	1,108	4,108	3,168	166,204	150.00	40.46	-1.1	+4.4	+9.8	+14.4

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 10. 4/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, April 1966 1/
/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per		March 1966 in--		April 1965 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total...	66,473	391,338	267,038	$13,264,446	$199.55	$33.90	-4.6	-6.2	-16.4	-14.5
Calif.....	21,156	124,587	85,485	4,638,081	219.23	37.23	-1.9	-3.2	+14.4	+13.4
Colo.....	314	1,862	1,240	75,917	241.77	40.77	-8.2	-5.4	(3/)	(3/)
Conn.....	961	5,805	3,948	190,711	198.45	32.85	-11.7	-3.1	-49.0	-47.1
Del.....	252	1,528	1,067	42,825	169.94	28.03	-18.2	-19.1	-38.3	-35.6
Hawaii....	251	1,676	1,174	58,870	234.54	35.13	-2.9	+4.5	-8.2	+2.7
Ill.....	4,076	26,846	18,886	1,010,641	247.95	37.65	-7.1	-8.3	-37.9	-44.2
Kans.....	343	2,187	1,513	84,827	247.31	38.79	-11.7	-8.9	-32.8	-28.7
Md.....	364	2,138	1,430	73,324	201.44	34.30	-27.9	-28.4	-30.9	-19.0
Mass.....	678	3,794	2,573	172,077	253.80	45.36	-1.1	-2.9	-8.4	-6.7
Mich.....	2,279	14,636	10,162	435,233	190.98	29.74	-1.2	-5.5	-44.6	-47.8
Nebr.....	57	388	274	9,915	173.95	25.55	-15.8	-10.2	(3/)	(3/)
N. Y.....	14,583	83,673	57,236	3,063,338	210.06	36.61	-3.5	-7.8	-13.7	-10.9
Ohio.....	4,241	24,949	17,022	783,611	184.77	31.41	-4.6	-2.2	-26.2	-18.9
Okla.....	65	377	251	11,640	179.08	30.88	+4.1	+6.2	+68.3	+92.4
Oreg.....	1,418	7,995	5,513	299,673	211.33	37.48	-3.5	-5.1	+23.3	+29.6
Pa.....	3,533	20,858	14,057	501,263	141.88	24.03	-16.1	-17.3	-45.9	-48.9
R. I.....	313	1,853	1,240	69,398	221.72	37.45	-9.3	-4.3	-37.3	-29.5
Utah.....	1,115	6,130	4,201	144,815	129.88	23.62	-5.5	-6.0	-5.0	+28.2
Wash.....	1,937	11,316	7,554	247,432	127.74	21.87	-12.5	-34.1	-44.7	-51.9
W. Va.....	8,537	48,740	32,212	1,350,855	158.24	27.72	-2.4	-1.2	-15.1	-13.2

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ No program in operation in April 1965.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, April 1966 1/

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total.....	19,318	110,637	19,442	17,057	74,138	$3,556,409	$2,439,541	$184.10	$126.28
Calif.....	5,448	30,754	5,572	4,709	20,473	1,268,351	463,634	232.81	85.10
Colo.....	290	1,710	290	283	1,137	63,848	18,540	220.17	63.93
Ill.....	1,134	6,974	1,134	949	4,891	252,800	198,127	222.93	174.72
Kans.....	135	832	135	126	571	33,567	13,854	248.64	102.62
Md.....	42	243	42	40	161	7,706	5,446	(3/)	(3/)
Mich.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	—	—
Ohio.....	2,963	16,930	2,963	2,204	11,763	632,162	496,085	213.35	167.43
Oreg.....	170	969	170	156	643	37,931	10,748	223.12	63.22
Pa.....	391	2,234	391	391	1,452	71,901	54,756	183.89	140.04
Wash.....	208	1,251	208	208	835	35,400	25,608	170.19	123.12
W. Va.....	8,537	48,740	8,537	7,991	32,212	1,152,743	1,152,743	135.03	135.03

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. These data are included in data for the total program and for the unemployed-parent segment. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families. 4/ Data not reported for Michigan.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, April 1966 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	8,212	2/ 6,196	2/ 329	3,399	$616,284	$75.05	2/ $426,736	2/ $47,566
Ala.....	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0
Alaska.....	90	90	0	37	8,125	90.28	8,125	0
Ariz.....	195	195	0	74	12,659	64.92	12,659	0
Calif.....	1,481	1,337	144	705	137,210	92.65	110,124	27,086
Ill.....	1,687	(2/)	(2/)	648	141,982	84.16	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	141	141	0	47	5,594	39.67	5,594	0
Kans.....	144	143	1	60	14,226	98.79	14,139	87
Ky.....	40	40	0	11	2,770	(3/)	2,770	0
La.....	702	646	56	284	49,355	70.31	44,246	5,109
Md.....	924	879	45	300	76,452	82.74	71,754	4,698
Mich.....	66	57	9	23	4,368	66.18	3,470	898
Minn.....	193	163	30	96	18,063	93.59	11,043	7,020
Mo.....	74	74	0	15	4,221	57.04	4,221	0
Nebr.....	32	32	0	15	1,555	(3/)	1,555	0
N. Mex.....	92	92	0	19	6,077	66.05	6,077	0
N. C.....	11	11	0	4	634	(3/)	634	0
Okla.....	434	434	0	278	17,830	41.08	17,830	0
Oreg.....	179	179	0	72	12,450	69.55	12,450	0
Tenn.....	355	319	36	120	24,544	69.14	22,429	2,115
Utah.....	401	401	0	186	19,891	49.60	19,891	0
Va.....	73	73	0	20	3,174	43.48	3,174	0
Wash.....	571	571	0	256	34,857	61.05	34,857	0
W. Va.....	132	124	8	52	7,418	56.20	6,865	553
Wis.....	195	195	0	77	12,829	65.79	12,829	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 11. Medical assistance: Recipients and payments for recipients, April 1966 1/

State	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average
Total, 7 States 1/.....	(3/)	$46,657,951	---
Total, 5 States reporting completely	363,799	22,491,686	$61.82
Calif.....	(3/)	23,667,384	---
Hawaii.....	(3/)	498,881	---
Ill.....	199,527	7,157,655	35.87
Minn.....	54,116	5,373,168	99.29
N. Dak.....	6,258	679,965	108.66
Okla.....	20,472	2,668,315	130.34
Pa.....	83,426	6,612,583	79.26

1/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico.
3/ Number of recipients not reported by California and Hawaii.

Table 12. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1966 1/

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		March 1966 in--		April 1965 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/.....	302,000	649,000	$21,447,000	$70.95	$33.04	-8.8	-5.6	-14.5	-7.8
Ala.....	76	80	1,012	13.32	12.65	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska.....	255	942	15,004	58.84	15.93	+12.4	-9.2	+21.4	+.5
Ariz.....	2,297	5,868	123,490	53.76	21.04	-3.1	-.7	-9.0	-1.2
Ark.....	348	1,208	5,138	14.76	4.25	+.7	+13.9	-15.5	-7.3
Calif.....	21,817	36,268	1,327,226	60.83	36.59	-9.9	-8.6	-.5	+5.6
Colo.....	1,219	4,154	56,108	46.03	13.51	-31.6	-27.1	-52.1	-49.1
Conn.....	4/ 4,175	4/ 12,462	4/ 284,720	68.20	22.85	-1.6	-12.0	+2.6	-16.0
Del.....	1,551	2,884	85,120	54.88	29.51	-.5	(5/)	-.2	-3.1
D. C.....	841	916	64,985	77.27	70.94	-.7	-1.3	+7.1	+5.6
Fla. 6/.....	8,600	(7/)	254,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.....	2,405	5,777	75,208	31.27	13.02	-12.9	-5.1	-1.3	-2.3
Guam.....	31	56	1,494	(3/)	26.68	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii.....	1,079	1,594	99,364	92.09	62.34	+.5	+1.4	+22.9	+31.9
Ill.....	21,183	46,289	1,711,042	80.77	36.96	-8.0	-8.5	-21.2	-23.4
Iowa 6/.....	3,500	8,200	137,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.....	2,446	5,454	196,042	80.15	35.94	-20.5	-7.8	-28.2	-8.0
Ky.....	1,523	4,706	55,654	36.54	11.83	-2.8	-.5	-2.1	+14.1
La.....	6,977	7,686	363,993	52.17	47.36	-2.7	-2.6	-15.9	-15.5
Maine.....	2,545	8,698	119,869	47.10	13.78	-6.0	-7.1	-24.2	-24.6
Md.....	8,358	9,368	657,522	78.67	70.19	-3.8	-3.1	+8.9	+14.3
Mass.....	7,389	14,783	501,560	67.88	33.93	-4.9	-10.9	-9.0	-13.6
Mich.....	18,160	56,949	1,819,554	100.20	31.95	-6.1	-6.5	-12.1	+3.4
Minn.....	7,797	23,843	674,219	86.47	28.28	-7.6	-7.4	-33.9	-33.9
Miss.....	1,114	1,352	19,778	17.75	14.63	+2.0	+3.0	-22.4	+2.9
Mo.....	9,867	12,704	665,857	67.48	52.41	-3.3	-.4	-8.9	-2.8
Mont.....	1,265	3,922	71,269	56.34	18.17	-16.4	-26.5	-20.1	-18.0
Nev.....	420	816	24,853	59.17	30.46	-11.6	-1.6	+16.6	+17.3
N. H.....	735	2,636	48,461	65.93	18.38	-2.3	-13.2	-28.5	-30.0
N. J. 8/.....	10,082	31,562	1,223,776	121.38	38.77	-8.4	-6.3	-13.1	-14.4
N. Mex.....	271	566	10,611	39.15	18.75	-20.4	-16.2	+13.0	-7.3
N. Y. 9/.....	53,265	115,313	4,886,555	91.74	42.38	-1.0	-1.9	+4.6	+7.4
N. C.....	1,728	4,905	46,054	26.65	9.39	-21.6	-7.1	-.5	+16.7
N. Dak.....	467	2,145	28,355	60.72	13.22	-18.3	-26.6	-25.0	-27.9
Ohio.....	20,160	55,797	1,674,316	83.05	30.01	-30.4	-6.3	-36.4	-10.1
Okla.....	7,015	(7/)	84,411	12.03	---	---	-8.1	---	-11.7
Oreg.....	4,186	(7/)	241,446	57.68	---	---	-12.9	---	-24.0
Pa.....	31,281	38,145	2,135,097	68.26	55.97	-2.5	-2.9	-14.9	-11.2
P. R.....	1,317	1,317	11,319	8.59	8.59	+32.0	+30.1	-25.5	-19.5
R. I.....	2,744	6,854	188,072	68.54	27.44	-3.7	+9.1	-11.3	-19.0
S. C.....	1,084	1,245	33,967	31.33	27.28	-10.4	-3.9	-15.9	-2.0
S. Dak.....	500	1,853	19,902	39.80	10.74	-12.7	-14.1	-27.0	-31.2
Tenn.....	1,735	4,379	51,301	29.57	11.72	+23.6	+16.5	+21.4	-8.5
Tex. 10/.....	9,600	(7/)	262,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	702	841	46,445	66.16	55.23	-5.6	-2.1	-84.3	-72.9
Vt. 10/.....	1,100	(7/)	37,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.....	194	205	7,455	38.43	36.37	-2.4	-1.6	-.5	+3.2
Va.....	3,250	8,288	164,408	50.59	19.84	-18.1	-5.8	-1.5	+8.0
Wash.....	6,786	10,266	501,083	73.84	48.81	-15.9	-11.0	-24.8	-20.0
W. Va.....	1,529	2,364	54,908	35.91	23.23	-6.6	-3.0	-9.6	-9.8
Wis.....	5,878	18,614	525,044	89.32	28.21	-11.2	-10.8	-21.5	-24.6
Wyo.....	446	1,591	33,294	74.65	20.93	-24.7	-28.1	-31.5	-28.8

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 7 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ Data not available. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Table 13. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, April 1966 1/

State	Total 1/	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	Medical assistance	General assistance 1/
Total	$147,426,000	$30,806,703	$37,700,924	$596,776	$9,881,007	$10,764,064	2/$46,657,951	$11,019,000
Ala.	1,620,455	1,443,229	93,442	4,651	78,398	730	(3/)	5
Alaska 4/	108,982	27,062	(3/)	480	12,306	15	(3/)	69,119
Ariz.	84,802	84,802	(3/)	---	---	---	(3/)	---
Ark. 4/	1,193,396	723,099	189,359	17,205	176,065	60,943	(3/)	26,725
Calif.	23,667,384	---	---	---	---	---	23,667,384	---
Colo.	2,288,433	746,183	5/ 1,198,192	4,812	118,050	161,713	(3/)	59,483
Conn.	2,686,246	165,788	1,625,035	22,900	374,996	497,527	(3/)	---
Del.	51,797	32,572	17,154	2,071	---	---	(3/)	---
D. C.	308,767	64,910	206,658	378	34,268	2,234	(3/)	319
Fla. 4/	2,063,696	1,258,836	450,882	18,543	231,738	103,697	(3/)	---
Ga.	1,366,109	1,124,641	(3/)	15,144	184,029	42,295	(3/)	---
Guam	---	---	(6/)	---	---	---	(3/)	---
Hawaii	545,936	---	---	---	---	---	498,881	47,055
Idaho	519,547	71,240	421,798	300	26,209	---	(3/)	---
Ill.	7,919,473	---	---	---	---	---	7,157,655	761,818
Ind.	1,700,809	982,446	222,500	53,696	168,543	273,624	(3/)	---
Iowa	1,863,338	1,021,964	307,750	11,939	21,323	196,362	(3/)	7/ 304,000
Kans. 4/	1,649,635	480,994	5/ 572,535	12,725	150,980	269,700	(3/)	162,701
Ky. 4/	1,933,391	862,371	517,214	23,343	204,447	326,016	(3/)	---
La.	2,905,001	2,637,650	112,127	6,834	121,951	21,589	(3/)	4,850
Maine 4/	812,656	473,352	129,593	3,813	60,288	46,881	(3/)	98,729
Md. 4/	1,729,886	527,196	596,708	8,105	252,329	340,290	(3/)	5,258
Mass.	10,063,117	1,074,442	5/ 6,560,231	5,509	1,384,842	775,156	(3/)	262,937
Mich.	7,413,841	898,877	3,977,852	20,063	343,430	303,435	(3/)	1,870,184
Minn.	5,757,547	---	---	---	---	---	5,373,168	384,379
Miss.	197,407	194,058	(3/)	3,349	---	---	(3/)	---
Mo.	1,436,490	1,234,855	(3/)	---	97,849	72,223	(3/)	31,563
Mont.	731,161	76,906	297,789	989	857	320	(3/)	354,300
Nebr. 4/	1,418,791	480,548	5/ 608,985	22,395	191,837	115,026	(3/)	---
Nev.	427,160	20,446	5/ 227,815	1,175	(3/)	10,942	(3/)	166,782
N. H.	311,459	102,327	139,481	4,918	24,153	40,580	(3/)	---
N. J.	2,793,682	339,075	5/ 1,539,220	12,329	274,280	349,643	(3/)	279,135
N. Mex. 4/	785,639	294,861	29,490	11,001	130,017	312,920	(3/)	7,350
N. Y. 4/	19,139,393	1,352,789	5/ 11,478,606	106,421	2,355,278	3,514,862	(3/)	331,437
N. C.	1,681,610	565,340	267,172	24,254	425,191	307,869	(3/)	91,784
N. Dak. 4/	696,565	---	---	---	---	---	679,965	16,600
Ohio	4,707,543	2,168,508	(3/)	48,875	375,713	838,755	(3/)	1,275,692
Okla.	2,668,315	---	---	---	---	---	2,668,315	---
Oreg.	1,354,028	190,256	645,354	7,699	211,892	203,429	(3/)	95,398
Pa.	7,871,800	---	---	---	---	---	6,612,583	1,259,217
P. R.	---	---	---	---	---	---	(2/)	---
R. I. 4/	1,297,512	95,941	926,879	1,953	58,604	148,986	(3/)	65,149
S. C.	824,258	431,980	227,415	19,892	102,680	27,423	(3/)	14,868
S. Dak.	523,944	241,721	126,955	741	23,048	---	(3/)	131,479
Tenn.	1,118,443	642,916	381,528	4,446	43,290	46,263	(3/)	---
Tex.	3,743,815	3,743,815	(3/)	---	---	---	(3/)	---
Utah	683,856	66,383	311,546	3,057	179,667	120,620	(3/)	2,583
Vt. 4/	327,256	257,261	35,522	1,411	33,062	---	(3/)	---
V. I.	2,227	1,290	543	3	46	158	(3/)	187
Va.	841,532	314,157	313,823	15,807	120,716	53,070	(3/)	23,959
Wash.	3,216,100	607,166	1,562,165	18,542	583,456	322,193	(3/)	122,578
W. Va.	1,084,651	197,093	340,009	11,235	86,977	416,862	(3/)	32,475
Wis.	4,752,833	2,434,725	1,007,832	42,083	605,690	424,273	(3/)	238,230
Wyo.	158,605	50,632	33,765	1,690	12,512	15,440	(3/)	44,566

1/ Data incomplete. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes and estimated amount for these States. 2/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico. 3/ No program in operation. 4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $28,797 in Colorado, $16,019 in Kansas, $93,383 in Massachusetts, $14,555 in Nebraska, $3,309 in Nevada, $7,695 in New Jersey, and $55,221 in New York. 6/ Program in operation but no payments made in April 1966.

Table 14. **Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, April 1966** 1/

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)			Medical assistance
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	
Total....	$77.65	$63.01	$14.64	$172.04	$89.58	$82.57	$7.02	$83.81	$66.89	$16.92	$35.14	$32.80	$2.34	2/$61.82
Ala.....	71.63	58.74	12.89	339.79	68.96	66.44	2.51	50.46	45.17	5.28	12.75	12.74	.01	(3/)
Alaska 4/....	89.93	70.28	19.65	(3/)	85.50	81.14	4.36	119.76	72.25	47.51	35.51	35.51	(5/)	(3/)
Ariz.....	62.36	55.97	6.39	(3/)	71.59	71.59	---	66.93	66.93	---	28.04	28.04	---	(3/)
Ark. 4/.....	63.03	51.04	11.99	62.04	69.70	60.66	9.04	75.04	56.98	18.06	17.49	15.59	1.90	(3/)
Calif.....	96.73	96.73	---	---	127.41	127.41	---	106.61	106.61	---	43.73	43.73	---	(2/)
Colo.....	95.90	78.24	17.66	209.07	92.35	71.79	20.56	80.87	62.88	17.99	40.00	36.67	3.34	(3/)
Conn.....	91.48	62.86	28.62	193.30	145.25	69.68	75.58	86.39	45.61	40.78	49.77	40.93	8.84	(3/)
Del.....	73.30	52.13	21.18	88.88	84.07	77.89	6.18	80.66	80.66	---	30.06	30.06	---	(3/)
D. C.....	91.99	63.51	28.48	293.97	75.96	74.07	1.90	83.45	73.72	9.73	33.44	33.34	.10	(3/)
Fla. 4/.....	66.65	50.22	16.43	363.61	69.36	62.24	7.11	70.49	58.32	12.16	16.10	15.23	.87	(3/)
Ga.....	59.37	47.30	12.07	(3/)	61.52	56.79	4.73	62.24	55.66	6.57	24.04	23.54	.51	(3/)
Guam.....	35.93	35.93	---	(6/)	(7/)	(7/)	---	(7/)	(7/)	---	16.88	16.88	---	(3/)
Hawaii 4/....	74.61	74.61	---	---	89.23	89.23	---	90.23	90.23	---	40.53	40.53	---	(2/)
Idaho.....	80.28	61.68	18.60	151.94	72.71	70.18	2.52	58.68	50.44	8.24	39.39	39.39	---	(3/)
Ill. 4/.....	55.59	55.59	---	---	69.57	69.57	---	73.90	73.90	---	40.16	40.16	---	35.87
Ind.....	91.65	45.43	46.22	171.95	93.33	61.79	31.55	136.18	46.91	89.27	31.96	26.36	5.60	(3/)
Iowa.....	93.37	54.80	38.57	189.97	100.01	88.83	11.18	75.06	60.73	14.33	41.71	37.50	4.22	(3/)
Kans. 4/.....	93.92	69.74	24.17	155.41	105.11	78.04	27.07	119.97	91.75	28.22	40.71	33.67	7.03	(3/)
Ky. 4/.....	64.76	50.17	14.59	39.39	74.86	65.48	9.38	80.96	64.44	16.52	26.82	22.98	3.84	(3/)
La.....	86.02	65.80	20.21	188.13	79.96	77.36	2.60	60.44	54.51	5.94	24.03	23.83	.20	(3/)
Maine 4/.....	95.48	51.50	43.98	266.10	89.08	73.58	15.50	96.64	70.14	26.50	31.95	29.55	2.40	(3/)
Md. 4/.....	94.13	43.30	50.83	8/42.65	88.98	67.13	21.85	95.78	65.88	29.90	39.17	35.42	3.75	(3/)
Mass.....	99.03	77.56	21.47	200.25	137.33	134.89	2.44	170.93	72.27	98.66	50.72	43.46	7.26	(3/)
Mich.....	88.09	66.19	21.90	367.10	94.66	82.06	12.60	112.53	89.11	23.42	36.42	34.51	1.91	(3/)
Minn.....	53.05	53.05	---	---	71.86	71.86	---	69.29	69.29	---	46.48	46.48	---	99.29
Miss.....	41.28	38.64	2.64	(3/)	46.95	45.61	1.35	45.63	45.63	---	7.76	7.76	---	(3/)
Mo.....	75.18	62.69	12.49	(3/)	80.12	80.12	---	78.71	72.42	6.29	25.71	25.05	.67	(3/)
Mont.....	81.57	63.13	18.44	148.60	75.63	71.15	4.48	64.55	64.00	.55	36.39	36.36	.04	(3/)
Nebr. 4/.....	90.95	45.13	45.82	202.46	102.51	59.10	43.40	114.50	52.50	62.04	33.73	27.84	5.89	(3/)
Nev.....	82.24	73.43	8.81	510.80	104.95	97.61	7.34	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	32.72	30.72	2.00	(3/)
N. H.....	110.57	86.48	24.09	55.75	116.07	95.91	20.16	119.93	83.72	36.21	48.14	40.17	7.98	(3/)
N. J.....	88.90	64.61	24.29	252.41	93.27	79.61	13.65	105.22	74.62	30.59	51.53	48.53	3.00	(3/)
N. Mex. 4/...	87.56	57.28	30.28	171.45	104.39	72.78	31.61	101.05	69.72	31.33	39.65	29.65	10.00	(3/)
N. Y. 4/.....	97.73	74.18	23.55	330.03	117.82	84.02	33.81	137.95	73.16	64.79	49.40	43.52	5.88	(3/)
N. C.....	68.20	54.70	13.50	71.92	72.14	67.08	5.06	77.57	59.41	18.16	26.04	23.31	2.73	(3/)
N. Dak. 4/...	64.23	64.23	---	---	75.14	75.14	---	72.70	72.70	---	40.06	40.06	---	108.66
Ohio.....	95.82	68.49	27.33	(3/)	89.24	73.35	15.88	87.75	69.08	18.67	34.50	30.23	4.27	(3/)
Okla. 4/.....	74.79	74.79	---	---	102.71	102.71	---	92.40	92.40	---	32.50	32.50	---	130.34
Oreg.....	75.93	55.79	20.14	142.53	96.95	81.58	15.37	72.12	47.97	24.16	41.15	35.73	5.42	(3/)
Pa.....	69.44	69.44	---	---	106.84	106.84	---	71.43	71.43	---	31.72	31.72	---	79.26
P. R. 4/.....	8.60	8.60	---	---	8.66	8.66	---	8.69	8.69	---	4.11	4.11	---	(2/)
R. I. 4/.....	102.10	84.31	17.79	85.21	102.86	84.61	18.25	100.86	80.92	19.94	44.92	38.81	6.11	(3/)
S. C.....	57.43	39.42	18.01	170.09	63.79	53.26	10.54	56.39	45.28	11.10	16.21	15.20	1.01	(3/)
S. Dak.....	91.27	52.45	38.82	82.28	72.66	65.93	6.74	79.64	59.99	19.65	33.22	33.22	---	(3/)
Tenn.....	60.86	46.36	14.50	34.93	59.71	57.51	2.20	58.37	55.37	3.00	24.01	23.45	.55	(3/)
Tex.....	75.68	59.27	16.41	(3/)	71.13	71.13	---	58.92	58.92	---	21.31	21.31	---	(3/)
Utah.....	71.67	56.59	15.08	125.42	75.08	56.56	18.53	77.71	41.42	36.30	36.20	31.32	4.88	(3/)
Vt. 4/.....	96.12	46.13	49.98	210.19	71.09	59.89	11.20	83.83	59.76	24.06	29.29	29.29	---	(3/)
V. I.....	41.48	38.48	3.00	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	19.79	19.67	.12	(3/)
Va.....	71.48	46.90	24.58	69.51	74.81	60.99	13.82	75.19	57.76	17.43	25.67	24.56	1.11	(3/)
Wash.....	78.32	57.88	20.44	149.48	90.03	62.60	27.43	61.52	30.94	30.57	37.14	32.39	4.75	(3/)
W. Va.....	56.43	41.67	14.76	28.89	58.78	43.96	14.82	57.15	42.29	14.86	27.57	23.68	3.90	(3/)
Wis.....	116.92	29.50	87.42	144.57	106.92	51.03	55.89	135.08	34.06	101.02	51.76	42.24	9.52	(3/)
Wyo.....	90.61	68.88	21.73	(7/)	100.30	68.42	31.89	85.36	68.41	16.95	40.46	36.70	3.76	(3/)

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico, California and Hawaii. 3/ No program in operation. 4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and medical assistance, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Less than 1 cent. 6/ Program in operation but no payments made in April 1966. 7/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 8/ Estimated.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits summary data, April 1966 1/

CURRENT MONTH DATA

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded in month		Benefits awarded in current-payment status, end of month			Amount of benefits paid 1/ in month (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	473,070	---	---	---	---	$1,653,994
Total, OASI	417,397	---	---	---	---	1,507,983
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	384,457	---	21,423,268	$1,558,596	---	1,635,349
Monthly benefits, OASI	328,784	---	19,574,387	1,431,230	---	1,489,338
Monthly benefits, DI	55,673	---	1,848,881	127,366	---	146,011
Old-age (retired-worker)	178,850	$98.62	11,300,917	950,867	$84.14	965,525
Disability (disabled-worker)	24,864	101.01	1,031,732	101,013	97.91	114,357
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	47,276	44.92	2,826,897	121,701	43.05	127,702
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	40,568	46.50	2,621,644	114,631	43.72	118,848
Wife's or husband's (DI)	6,708	35.36	205,253	7,071	34.45	8,854
Widow's or widower's	35,242	73.39	2,458,890	181,649	73.87	194,743
Parent's	254	82.02	34,929	2,659	76.12	2,871
Child's (OASI and DI)	89,968	---	3,294,988	169,867	---	195,573
Child's (OASI--total)	65,867	---	2,683,092	150,585	---	172,773
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	17,984	38.34	493,061	16,055	32.56	18,418
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	47,883	63.76	2,190,031	134,530	61.43	154,355
Child's (DI)	24,101	32.31	611,896	19,282	31.51	22,800
Mother's	8,003	67.79	474,915	30,840	64.94	34,578
Lump-sum death payments	88,613	3/226.70	---	---	---	18,645

COMPARATIVE DATA

Item	April 1966	March 1966	April 1965
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	21,423,268	21,347,609	20,040,455
Total, OASI	19,574,387	19,517,716	18,420,891
Total, DI	1,848,881	1,829,893	1,619,564
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,653,994	$1,643,997	$1,413,082
Total, OASI	1,507,983	1,496,992	1,290,967
Total, DI	146,011	147,005	122,115
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	178,850	174,301	91,841
In current-payment status, end of month	11,300,917	11,273,819	10,787,725
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$98.62	$96.62	$80.30
In current-payment status, end of month	84.14	84.14	77.91
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	24,864	26,172	22,454
In current-payment status, end of month	1,031,732	1,022,749	925,531
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$101.01	$101.15	$92.87
In current-payment status, end of month	97.91	97.88	91.11
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	16,397,000	16,358,000	15,685,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	14,498,000	14,464,000	13,807,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$17,478	$17,852	$18,715
DI	1,532	1,572	1,927
HI (hospital insurance)	362	311	---

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump sum per worker; there were 82,246 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in May 1966

In May, substantial reductions occurred in the segments of the public assistance recipient load that include employable persons. Under the unemployed-parent segment of aid to families with dependent children the number of recipients decreased 42,400 or 10.8 percent, and the number of general assistance recipients went down by 37,700 or 5.8 percent. In aid to families with dependent children, exclusive of the unemployed-parent segment, the number of recipients showed a slight decrease of 5,900.

Changes from April to May in national recipient counts for all programs were appreciably affected by program changes in New York that reflected operations under the State's medical assistance program under title XIX. Thus, New York transferred to title XIX all recipients of medical assistance for the aged and those recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, aid to the blind, and aid to families with dependent children whose assistance payments consisted only of vendor medical payments. Also, former recipients of medical assistance for the aged who needed money payments were authorized to receive such payments under old-age assistance.

Nationally, the decrease of 27,700 recipients or 12.7 percent in medical assistance for the aged was attributable to the program changes in New York, which had aided 34,800 recipients under its medical assistance for the aged program in April. As a result of the New York changes, the nationwide decrease in the unemployed-parent segment of the program of aid to families with dependent children was larger than it would otherwise have been. Further, the nationwide decrease in total recipients, exclusive of the unemployed-parent segment, would not have occurred had New York not reduced its count of recipients by transfers of "medical-vendor-only" cases to the medical assistance program. Of the national increase of 5,000 or 0.2 percent in old-age assistance, New York accounted for nearly two-thirds; New York's increase resulted largely from the initiation of old-age assistance money payments to former recipients of medical assistance for the aged. In aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the New York transfers to medical assistance virtually offset the usual monthly increase in recipients under that program. The national recipient count for aid to the blind was also practically unchanged from April to May.

In May, nine States had medical assistance programs under title XIX in operation, including New York's program, for which the State's plan had not yet been approved.

Total payments for assistance under all programs combined rose from $498.3 million in April to $517.1 million in May. The larger amount for May resulted mainly from the net increase of $18.1 million in the all-program total of vendor medical payments. Payments to vendors for medical assistance under title XIX increased from $46.7 million in April to $80.7 million in May, with more than half the change stemming from the addition of New York to the States operating programs under this new title of the Social Security Act. The initiation of reporting on New York's program under title XIX was also primarily responsible for the national decreases of $9.3 million in medical assistance for the aged, $3.8 million in aid to families with dependent children, and $1.7 million in aid to the permanently and totally disabled. The largest changes from April to May in total money payments to recipients were the increase of $0.8 million in old-age assistance and the decrease of $0.7 million in general assistance.

In Mississippi, $3 was included in the budgets of aged persons receiving old-age assistance and aid to the blind to enable them to pay the monthly premiums for supplementary medical insurance coverage under old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance. New Hampshire liberalized its policies on nursing home care in old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged, and, in determining the need of aged recipients, made provision to disregard the first $10 of earnings and half the remainder within the first $50 of earnings.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, May 1965-May 1966[1]

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			Medical assistance 4/	General assistance 5/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children		Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients									
1965										
May	2,150,606	258,839	95,503	549,895	1,069,668	4,469,527	3,352,294	---	325,000	689,000
June	2,149,220	267,996	95,350	555,594	1,062,802	4,429,038	3,325,987	---	318,000	664,000
July	2,144,949	265,664	95,170	559,285	1,052,525	4,377,100	3,291,501	---	306,000	643,000
August	2,144,534	266,274	95,135	563,111	1,053,894	4,388,155	3,296,511	---	315,000	665,000
September	2,140,172	275,483	6/ 86,082	565,588	1,053,409	4,378,513	3,295,589	---	305,000	649,000
October	2,126,058	271,359	6/ 85,964	567,148	1,052,100	4,369,875	3,293,039	---	298,000	631,000
November	2,129,103	277,953	6/ 86,129	571,147	1,056,521	4,393,067	3,311,929	---	300,000	641,000
December	2,127,179	279,345	6/ 86,079	575,245	1,069,316	4,456,995	3,358,112	---	310,000	677,000
1966										
January	2,110,358	250,145	6/ 85,578	574,011	1,077,590	4,497,223	3,386,885	7/ 362,213	319,000	715,000
February	2,105,343	257,846	6/ 85,524	578,374	1,091,605	4,562,143	3,435,052	7/ 376,159	319,000	714,000
March	2,107,226	219,752	6/ 85,305	579,874	1,094,203	4,575,521	3,445,893	7/ 388,637	321,000	712,000
April	2,104,327	217,797	6/ 85,129	583,901	1,102,449	4,595,265	3,465,554	7/ 369,274	302,000	649,000
May	2,109,304	190,127	6/ 85,163	584,262	1,094,156	4,546,918	3,435,089	7/ 563,861	291,000	611,000
	Percentage change from previous month									
1965										
May	-0.1	+0.6	(8/)	+0.8	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	---	-5.8	-9.3
June	-.1	+3.5	-.2	+1.0	-.6	-.9	-.8	---	-2.4	-3.6
July	-.2	-.9	-.2	+.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	---	-3.6	-3.2
August	(8/)	+.2	(8/)	+.7	+.1	+.3	+.2	---	+2.7	+3.4
September	-.2	+3.5	(9/)	+.4	(8/)	-.2	(8/)	---	-3.1	-2.4
October	-.7	-1.5	-.1	+.3	-.1	-.2	-.1	---	-2.2	-2.8
November	+.1	+2.4	+.2	+.7	+.4	+.5	+.6	---	+.6	+1.6
December	-.1	+.5	-.1	+.7	+1.2	+1.5	+1.4	---	+3.4	+5.7
1966										
January	-.8	-10.5	-.6	-.2	+.8	+.9	+.9	---	+2.7	+5.6
February	-.2	+3.1	-.1	+.8	+1.3	+1.4	+1.4	+3.8	-.1	-.1
March	+.1	-14.8	-.3	+.3	+.2	+.3	+.3	+3.3	+.8	-.3
April	-.1	-.9	-.2	+.7	+.8	+.4	+.6	-5.0	-5.9	-8.8
May	+.2	-12.7	(10/)	+.1	-.8	-1.1	-.9	+52.7	-3.6	-5.8

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. 5/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 6/ Excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation. 7/ Does not include data for Puerto Rico for January-May and California for March-May. 8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 9/ Not computed; base not comparable. 10/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

comparable. 10/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, May 1965-May 1966[1]

/Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care/

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	Medical assistance 4/	General assistance 5/
	Amount of assistance							
1965								
May.....	$458,019,000	$171,419,966	$49,438,614	$8,263,025	$45,913,627	$152,033,192	---	$21,312,000
June.....	459,850,000	172,862,075	50,852,533	8,392,761	47,063,386	149,814,741	---	20,789,000
July.....	454,598,000	171,599,365	49,228,830	8,283,765	46,671,830	148,815,802	---	20,183,000
August.....	459,086,000	171,834,044	50,340,882	8,282,226	48,162,429	150,496,685	---	20,239,000
September...	462,769,000	170,395,643	51,970,270	6/ 7,752,563	47,886,157	154,976,542	---	20,755,000
October.....	456,769,000	168,348,580	50,000,447	6/ 7,783,847	49,013,402	152,707,158	---	19,979,000
November....	465,404,000	171,401,898	52,144,916	6/ 7,792,463	49,514,526	154,211,471	---	20,374,000
December....	470,392,000	169,894,893	53,000,303	6/ 8,018,131	50,201,794	158,356,820	---	21,397,000
1966								
January.....	474,513,000	165,474,928	45,166,935	6/ 7,878,108	48,402,876	157,336,216	7/$20,450,201	21,702,000
February....	480,407,000	165,687,917	47,733,515	6/ 7,740,584	48,965,757	160,123,144	7/ 19,634,762	22,067,000
March.....	501,709,000	163,401,635	41,614,070	6/ 7,755,450	48,534,001	162,215,720	7/ 44,549,211	22,711,000
April.....	498,295,000	163,397,411	37,677,349	6/ 7,630,762	48,935,439	161,474,677	7/ 46,717,587	21,442,000
May.....	517,083,000	163,805,567	28,343,883	6/ 7,658,699	47,283,217	157,644,637	7/ 80,676,616	20,715,000
	Percentage change from previous month							
1965								
May.....	-1.8	-1.5	-0.8	-0.6	+0.6	-1.7	---	-8.4
June.....	+.4	+.8	+2.9	+1.6	+2.5	-1.5	---	-2.5
July.....	-1.1	-.7	-3.2	-1.3	-.8	-.7	---	-2.9
August.....	+1.0	+.1	+2.3	(8/)	+3.2	+1.1	---	+.3
September...	+.8	-.8	+3.2	(9/)	-.6	+3.0	---	+2.6
October.....	-1.3	-1.2	-3.8	+.4	+2.4	-1.5	---	-3.7
November....	+1.9	+1.8	+4.3	+.1	+1.0	+1.0	---	+2.0
December....	+1.1	-.9	+1.6	+2.9	+1.4	+2.7	---	+5.0
1966								
January.....	+.9	-2.6	-14.8	-1.7	-3.6	-.6	---	+1.4
February....	+1.2	+.1	+5.7	-1.7	+1.2	+1.8	-4.0	+1.7
March.....	+4.4	-1.4	-12.8	+.2	-.9	+1.3	+126.9	+2.9
April.....	-.7	(8/)	-9.5	-1.6	+.8	-.5	+4.9	-5.6
May.....	+3.8	+.2	-24.8	+.4	-3.4	-2.4	+72.7	-3.4

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. 5/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 6/ Excludes State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation. 7/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico. 8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 9/ Not computed; base not comparable.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1966[1]

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1966 in--		May 1965 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,109,304	$163,805,567	$77.66	+0.2	+0.2	-1.9	-4.4
Ala.....	112,090	7,948,992	70.92	+.1	-.9	(3/)	+3.9
Alaska 4/.....	1,381	5/ 125,686	91.01	+.3	+1.5	+.7	-6.9
Ariz.....	13,270	829,216	62.49	0	+.2	+.5	-1.3
Ark. 4/.....	60,574	4,032,956	66.58	+.4	+6.1	+1.9	+7.1
Calif.....	279,446	27,212,966	97.38	+.4	+1.1	+1.2	-8.8
Colo. 2/.....	42,016	4,331,915	103.10	-.5	+6.9	-4.5	+4.5
Conn.....	5,737	506,250	88.24	-1.0	-4.5	-14.4	-8.7
Del.....	1,562	108,055	69.18	+1.6	-4.2	+10.6	+7.7
D. C.....	2,278	201,626	88.51	(6/)	-3.8	-3.5	-5.6
Fla. 4/.....	77,098	5,175,779	67.13	+.6	+1.3	+4.1	+8.5
Ga.....	93,287	5,655,862	60.63	+.1	+2.3	+1.4	+6.7
Guam 7/.....	183	6,576	35.93	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	1,386	102,346	73.84	+1.2	+.1	+16.1	+17.6
Idaho.....	3,775	281,692	74.62	-1.4	-8.4	-11.0	-6.2
Ill.....	43,840	2,476,420	56.49	-.7	+.9	-20.7	-54.1
Ind.....	21,233	2,071,755	97.57	-.1	+6.3	-6.3	+1.3
Iowa.....	26,305	2,562,170	97.40	-.7	+3.6	-2.3	-1.1
Kans. 4/.....	19,788	1,884,980	95.26	-.6	+.9	-8.1	-7.3
Ky. 4/.....	59,253	3,794,040	64.03	+.3	-.9	+.4	-.2
La.....	130,493	11,456,970	87.80	(3/)	+2.1	-.6	+2.8
Maine 4/.....	10,756	1,026,654	95.45	-.1	-.1	-.8	+13.1
Md. 4/.....	10,380	978,456	94.26	+.1	+.2	+4.4	+33.0
Mass.....	49,971	5,061,831	101.30	-.1	+2.1	-3.9	+5.8
Mich.....	40,899	3,651,721	89.29	-.3	+1.0	-15.6	-23.9
Minn.....	32,488	1,718,282	52.89	-.5	-.8	+2.5	-39.2
Miss.....	73,745	3,198,008	43.37	+.4	+5.5	+.7	+9.5
Mo.....	98,846	7,514,069	76.02	(6/)	+1.1	-2.6	+7.6
Mont.....	4,272	352,109	82.42	+2.4	+3.5	-17.7	-5.4
Nebr. 4/.....	10,510	966,438	91.95	+.2	+1.3	-15.7	-20.6
Nev.....	2,314	190,313	82.24	-.3	-.3	-13.1	-17.6
N. H.....	4,860	472,044	97.13	+14.4	+.5	+11.5	+6.7
N. J.....	13,976	1,252,911	89.65	+.1	+1.0	(3/)	+.7
N. Mex. 4/.....	9,708	832,367	85.74	-.3	-2.4	-4.7	+5.2
N. Y. 4/.....	60,617	4,351,462	71.79	+5.5	-22.5	+7.2	-20.9
N. C.....	41,655	2,844,799	68.29	-.5	-.4	-2.7	+5.8
N. Dak. 4/.....	4,978	320,181	64.32	(3/)	+.2	-2.7	-36.8
Ohio.....	79,533	7,439,116	93.53	+.2	-2.1	-2.7	+3.2
Okla. 4/.....	80,962	6,119,886	75.59	+.4	+1.4	-1.8	-22.9
Oreg.....	9,450	712,827	75.43	(3/)	-.6	-7.0	-.1
Pa.....	43,106	2,999,779	69.59	-.5	-.3	-6.3	-17.4
P. R. 4/.....	27,397	236,385	8.63	-.5	-.2	-9.1	-18.0
R. I. 4/.....	5,386	601,807	111.74	-.1	+9.3	-7.0	+8.7
S. C.....	23,875	1,382,295	57.90	-.5	+.3	-5.8	+.4
S. Dak.....	6,251	481,905	77.09	+.4	-15.2	-10.5	-31.2
Tenn.....	44,239	2,622,871	59.29	-.2	-2.8	-.9	+.9
Tex.....	228,230	17,099,212	74.92	+.1	-1.0	-1.0	+5.4
Utah.....	4,370	309,067	70.72	-.7	-2.0	-7.8	-.5
Vt. 4/.....	5,156	512,925	99.48	+.2	+3.7	-3.5	+9.5
V. I.....	430	17,360	40.37	0	-2.7	-.2	-1.3
Va.....	12,759	905,751	70.99	-.2	-.9	-2.7	+5.2
Wash.....	29,620	2,386,648	80.58	-.3	+2.6	-8.6	-10.4
W. Va.....	13,292	753,846	56.71	-.4	+.1	-5.0	-.7
Wis.....	27,941	3,515,145	125.81	+.3	+8.0	-1.1	+8.8
Wyo.....	2,337	210,845	90.22	+.3	-.1	-3.3	+.9

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,757 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $329,066 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Represents aid to the aged, under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to recipients. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Data for April; May data not received.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, May 1966[1]

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1966 in--		May 1965 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	190,127	$28,343,883	$149.08	-12.7	-24.8	-26.5	-42.7
Ala.....	237	75,671	319.29	-13.8	-19.0	-22.3	-11.0
Ark. 3/.....	3,298	219,041	66.42	+8.1	+15.7	+10.0	+39.4
Colo.....	5,989	4/ 1,290,174	215.42	+4.5	+7.7	+22.1	+29.5
Conn.....	8,475	1,568,066	185.02	+.8	-3.5	+19.3	+15.5
Del.....	193	32,376	167.75	0	+88.7	(5/)	(5/)
D. C.....	764	401,376	525.36	+8.7	+94.2	-7.7	+53.1
Fla. 3/.....	692	245,720	355.09	-44.2	-45.5	-30.0	-29.7
Guam.....	(6/)	(6/)	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho.....	2,765	395,488	143.03	-.4	-6.2	+13.0	+17.1
Ind.....	1,316	256,014	194.54	+1.7	+15.1	+378.5	+299.5
Iowa.....	1,270	271,057	213.43	-21.6	-11.9	-79.9	-64.8
Kans. 3/.....	3,698	4/ 591,465	159.94	+.4	+3.3	+29.0	+37.2
Ky. 3/.....	13,731	429,450	31.28	+4.6	-17.0	+20.8	-24.7
La.....	575	106,204	184.70	-3.5	-5.3	-8.3	+9.7
Maine 3/.....	404	106,760	264.26	-17.0	-17.6	+11.9	+8.6
Md. 3/.....	12,842	525,512	40.92	+1.6	-8.3	+5.8	+4.6
Mass.....	33,091	4/ 6,261,228	189.21	+1.0	-4.6	+8.9	+18.0
Mich.....	14,984	6,269,448	418.41	+38.3	+57.6	+144.5	+171.1
Mont.....	1,981	282,130	142.42	-1.1	-5.3	(7/)	(7/)
Nebr. 3/.....	2,992	4/ 603,399	201.67	-.5	-.9	+754.9	+328.8
Nev.....	456	4/ 186,030	407.96	+2.2	-18.3	(7/)	(7/)
N. H.....	3,020	185,080	61.28	+20.7	+32.7	+62.9	+120.0
N. J.....	6,176	4/ 1,600,572	259.16	+1.3	+4.0	+11.4	+14.4
N. Mex. 3/.....	88	32,031	363.99	-48.8	+8.6	(7/)	(7/)
N. C.....	2,773	218,057	78.64	-25.4	-18.4	+196.9	-13.2
Oreg.....	4,483	662,152	147.70	-1.0	+2.6	+7.8	+7.9
R. I. 3/.....	11,030	975,801	88.47	+1.4	+5.3	+46.2	+57.4
S. C.....	1,350	247,990	183.70	+1.0	+9.0	+7.8	+16.2
S. Dak.....	1,553	129,151	83.16	+.6	+1.7	+150.9	+339.9
Tenn.....	12,948	559,789	43.23	+18.5	+46.7	+31.9	+68.4
Utah.....	2,457	289,319	117.75	-1.1	-7.1	+4.7	+30.9
Vt. 3/.....	187	30,298	162.02	+10.6	-14.7	+21.4	-4.4
V. I.....	(6/)	(6/)	---	---	---	---	---
Va.....	4,489	295,695	65.87	-.6	-5.8	+42.1	+31.6
Wash.....	10,565	1,548,729	146.59	+1.1	-.9	+3.7	+8.0
W. Va.....	12,238	411,940	33.66	+4.0	+21.2	+22.3	+47.5
Wis.....	6,986	1,005,906	143.99	+.2	-.2	+16.0	+33.5
Wyo.....	31	34,764	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $28,112 in Colorado, $15,899 in Kansas, $92,062 in Massachusetts, $14,224 in Nebraska, $2,030 in Nevada, and $8,191 in New Jersey. 5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 6/ Program in operation but no payments made in May 1966. 7/ No program in operation in May 1965.

Table 5 Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1966[1]

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1966 in--		May 1965 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/..	85,163	$7,658,699	$89.93	(4/)	+0.4	-10.8	-7.3
Ala.....	1,861	128,284	68.93	+.5	+.5	+1.3	+1.3
Alaska 5/.....	110	9,065	82.41	0	-3.6	-.9	-2.7
Ariz.....	788	56,589	71.81	+.8	+1.1	-3.2	-2.7
Ark. 5/.....	1,904	143,485	75.36	0	+8.1	-1.3	+6.5
Calif. 2/.....	12,404	1,578,602	127.27	+.1	-.2	-.6	-4.7
Colo.....	233	20,871	89.58	-.4	-3.4	-9.0	-5.9
Conn.....	307	38,732	126.16	+1.3	-12.0	+2.0	+16.1
Del.....	343	27,759	80.93	+2.4	-1.4	-11.0	+4.3
D. C.....	193	15,324	79.40	-3.0	+1.4	-5.9	(6/)
Fla. 5/.....	2,610	183,468	70.29	+.1	+1.5	+.6	+6.9
Ga.....	3,202	202,782	63.33	-.1	+2.9	+.6	+4.9
Guam 7/.....	6	180	(8/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	65	5,654	86.98	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)
Idaho.....	114	7,988	70.07	-4.2	-7.7	-14.3	-18.5
Ill. 5/.....	2,115	149,597	70.73	-.3	+1.4	-12.3	-37.0
Ind.....	1,692	160,527	94.87	-.6	+1.1	-4.0	(6/)
Iowa.....	1,064	106,692	100.27	-.4	-.1	-6.1	-7.8
Kans. 5/.....	464	49,630	106.96	-1.3	+.5	-7.8	+1.1
Ky. 5/.....	2,513	188,359	74.95	+1.0	+1.1	+1.0	+4.2
La.....	2,626	210,474	80.15	-.3	(6/)	-4.7	-6.1
Maine 5/.....	244	21,652	88.74	-.8	-1.2	-18.1	-14.7
Md. 5/.....	366	32,254	88.13	-1.3	-2.3	-5.9	+1.3
Mass.....	2,291	391,194	170.75	+1.6	+26.3	+1.0	+16.7
Mich.....	1,580	150,705	95.38	-.8	(4/)	-4.6	-.9
Minn.....	957	65,435	68.38	-.5	-5.3	-8.0	-47.3
Miss.....	2,470	118,771	48.09	-.6	+1.8	-4.6	+2.7
Mo. 2/.....	4,198	336,839	80.24	-.3	-.1	-3.9	+2.8
Mont.....	208	15,366	73.88	-5.9	-8.1	-14.4	-25.2
Nebr. 5/.....	510	56,405	110.60	-1.2	+6.6	-18.9	-13.5
Nev.....	160	16,829	105.18	0	+.2	+.6	-10.2
N. H.....	245	28,222	115.19	+.4	-.4	-5.8	+1.8
N. J.....	907	85,223	93.96	+.4	+1.2	-1.3	-.5
N. Mex. 5/.....	350	35,604	101.73	+.6	-2.0	+.9	+9.2
N. Y. 5/.....	3,012	269,522	89.48	-4.3	-27.3	-3.8	-28.3
N. C.....	4,804	361,260	75.20	+.2	+4.5	-2.6	+3.7
N. Dak. 5/.....	78	6,161	78.99	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)
Ohio.....	3,079	273,632	88.87	+.1	-.3	-5.9	+1.0
Okla. 5/.....	1,593	165,074	103.62	-.1	+.8	-2.1	-17.4
Oreg.....	499	48,111	96.41	-.4	-1.0	+7.8	+11.2
Pa. 3/.....	9,596	1,020,684	106.37	+2.7	+2.2	-45.4	-23.3
P. R. 5/.....	1,294	11,221	8.67	+.1	+.2	-6.2	-6.3
R. I. 5/.....	109	12,402	113.78	+1.9	+12.7	+3.8	+18.4
S. C.....	1,888	117,930	62.46	0	-2.1	+1.2	-1.5
S. Dak.....	109	8,092	74.24	-.9	+1.2	-2.7	+4.4
Tenn.....	1,963	118,994	60.62	-2.9	-1.4	-5.8	+.9
Tex.....	4,364	310,942	71.25	-.2	-.1	-7.0	-4.9
Utah.....	166	12,002	72.30	+.6	-3.1	-1.2	-1.6
Vt. 5/.....	122	9,683	79.37	-3.2	+8.1	+4.3	+11.4
V. I.....	10	373	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)
Va.....	1,143	82,770	72.41	-.1	-3.3	+.4	+3.7
Wash.....	673	54,569	81.08	-.4	-10.3	+1.8	+12.5
W. Va.....	759	44,729	58.93	+.1	+.4	-2.8	-.2
Wis.....	750	87,364	116.49	-.4	+8.5	-4.9	+3.9
Wyo.....	52	4,623	88.90	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $11,000 to 70 recipients and Missouri, $60,199 to 740 recipients. 3/ Does not include $637,278 to an estimated 7,800 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation. 4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Data for April; May data not received. 8/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients by State, May 1966[1]

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1966 in--		May 1965 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	584,262	$47,283,217	$80.93	+0.1	-3.4	+6.2	+3.0
Ala.....	14,878	745,344	50.10	+.3	-.4	-.1	+6.7
Alaska 2/.....	266	34,517	129.76	+2.7	+11.3	+22.6	-4.8
Ariz.....	4,339	290,168	66.87	+1.9	+1.8	+18.7	+17.9
Ark. 2/.....	9,846	824,824	83.77	+1.0	+12.8	+2.8	+43.5
Calif.....	85,833	9,218,838	107.40	+1.4	+2.2	+20.7	+11.5
Colo.....	6,599	533,407	80.83	+.6	+.5	+7.7	+10.9
Conn.....	9,253	807,992	87.32	+.6	+1.7	+10.5	+23.5
Del.....	538	44,453	82.63	+7.6	+10.2	+21.2	+28.2
D. C.....	3,535	300,328	84.96	+.4	+2.2	+7.4	+10.9
Fla. 2/.....	19,366	1,389,530	71.75	+1.6	+3.5	+10.1	+16.6
Ga.....	28,019	1,764,512	62.98	+.1	+1.2	+3.9	+8.4
Guam 3/.....	49	1,601	(4/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	1,103	100,299	90.93	+1.9	+2.7	+1.8	-15.0
Idaho.....	3,209	186,596	58.15	+.9	(5/)	+2.7	+5.1
Ill. 2/.....	29,090	2,170,251	74.60	+.1	+1.0	-2.0	-28.6
Ind.....	1,917	297,425	155.15	+1.5	+15.7	+21.0	+63.0
Iowa.....	1,516	116,459	76.82	+1.9	+4.3	+18.1	+8.7
Kans. 2/.....	5,357	654,217	122.12	+.1	+1.9	+5.3	+11.2
Ky. 2/.....	12,486	991,208	79.39	+.9	-1.1	+10.3	+12.2
La.....	20,781	1,257,172	60.50	+1.2	+1.2	+6.3	+9.2
Maine 2/.....	2,281	220,477	96.66	+.3	+.3	+.8	+7.4
Md. 2/.....	8,558	819,964	95.81	+1.4	+1.4	+8.2	+20.4
Mass.....	14,109	2,383,905	168.96	+.5	-.6	+7.4	+15.1
Mich.....	14,872	1,688,599	113.54	+1.4	+2.3	+31.6	+39.9
Minn.....	5,411	373,511	69.03	+4.7	+4.3	+38.4	+55.9
Miss.....	20,314	926,938	45.63	+.9	+.9	+7.3	+11.4
Mo.....	15,585	1,216,071	78.03	+.2	-.7	+2.3	+9.7
Mont.....	1,503	100,701	67.00	-4.2	-.5	+10.6	-6.0
Nebr. 2/.....	3,111	356,883	114.72	+.5	+.7	+14.8	+30.9
N. H.....	672	80,757	120.17	+.7	+1.0	+8.0	+37.4
N. J.....	9,001	951,774	105.74	+.4	+.9	+2.0	+7.1
N. Mex. 2/.....	4,161	412,575	99.15	+.3	-1.6	+7.6	+18.2
N. Y. 2/.....	33,081	2,727,493	82.45	-9.0	-45.6	-7.7	-42.8
N. C.....	23,384	1,833,423	78.41	-.1	+.9	+2.8	+6.2
N. Dak. 2/.....	1,629	116,822	71.71	+2.9	+1.5	+4.7	+46.5
Ohio.....	20,297	1,773,873	87.40	+.8	+.4	+4.0	+15.4
Okla. 2/.....	16,288	1,520,182	93.33	+2.5	+3.6	+11.7	-7.2
Oreg.....	8,647	617,603	71.42	-1.4	-2.4	+5.8	+9.7
Pa.....	20,618	1,466,370	71.12	+.9	+.5	-1.6	-9.6
P. R. 2/.....	19,945	173,918	8.72	-.4	(6/)	-4.0	-4.9
R. I. 2/.....	2,955	325,237	110.06	+.5	+9.7	+3.1	+17.8
S. C.....	9,248	523,487	56.61	0	+.4	+2.7	+6.6
S. Dak.....	1,189	94,775	79.71	+1.4	+1.5	+6.3	+21.1
Tenn.....	14,467	879,784	60.81	+.3	+4.4	+7.4	+18.8
Tex.....	10,351	610,202	58.95	+.9	+1.0	+4.3	+7.5
Utah.....	4,946	374,350	75.69	-.1	+2.7	+1.3	+14.7
Vt. 2/.....	1,374	120,524	87.72	0	+4.6	+9.7	+23.7
V. I.....	47	1,889	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Va.....	6,919	510,273	73.75	-.1	-2.0	+.5	+5.3
Wash.....	18,916	1,206,331	63.77	-.9	+2.8	+4.3	+9.4
W. Va.....	5,869	336,056	57.26	+.3	+.5	+1.0	+8.7
Wis.....	5,799	747,465	128.90	-3.3	-7.7	-8.8	-2.6
Wyo.....	735	61,864	84.17	-.4	-1.8	+5.6	+10.8

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Data for April; May data not received. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1966[1]

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		April 1966 in--		May 1965 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/....	1,094,156	4,546,918	3,435,089	$157,644,637	$144.08	$34.67	-1.1	-2.4	+1.7	+3.7
Ala. 3/.....	17,439	71,963	57,237	914,780	52.46	12.71	+.7	+.4	-3.6	+3.7
Alaska 3/.....	1,335	4,914	3,764	173,828	130.21	35.37	+1.1	+.7	+.6	+2.1
Ariz. 3/ 4/....	9,703	42,231	32,034	1,194,927	123.15	28.30	+1.3	+2.3	+2.9	+1.7
Ark.....	7,659	32,438	24,590	572,694	74.77	17.66	+1.0	+2.0	+2.4	+8.1
Calif. 3/ 4/...	158,998	654,332	483,820	28,682,369	180.39	43.83	-.2	+.1	+13.1	+13.6
Colo.....	12,477	48,619	37,452	1,948,028	156.13	40.07	+.3	+.5	+10.9	+17.7
Conn. 4/.....	13,938	55,916	41,655	2,827,369	202.85	50.56	-.7	+.9	-5.6	+3.2
Del. 4/.....	2,850	12,580	9,660	381,480	133.85	30.32	-3.3	-2.5	+2.7	+9.7
D. C.....	4,752	22,463	18,117	751,468	158.14	33.45	+.3	+.4	+6.8	+9.3
Fla.....	31,039	121,130	96,506	1,926,277	62.06	15.90	+1.5	+.3	+12.3	+13.8
Ga.....	21,068	84,120	65,117	2,043,497	97.00	24.29	+.7	+1.7	+10.7	+21.5
Guam 5/.....	155	778	658	13,131	84.72	16.88	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	3,474	15,190	11,347	612,497	176.31	40.32	+1.2	+.7	+9.6	+28.4
Idaho.....	2,613	10,138	7,423	399,799	153.00	39.44	-.6	-.5	-2.1	-.1
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	53,603	252,778	197,709	10,233,146	190.91	40.48	-1.0	-.2	-5.1	-15.7
Ind. 3/.....	11,835	49,324	37,263	1,611,868	136.20	32.68	+.9	+3.2	-.1	+10.2
Iowa.....	11,646	46,786	34,177	1,948,980	167.35	41.66	+.5	+.3	+3.3	+9.1
Kans. 3/ 4/....	9,192	37,861	29,436	1,523,167	165.71	40.23	-.13	-2.4	-2.7	-.9
Ky. 3/.....	21,737	84,717	61,117	2,275,798	104.70	26.86	-.1	(6/)	+1.4	+2.1
La. 3/.....	24,896	109,657	83,997	2,639,616	106.03	24.07	+.4	+.6	+3.3	+6.6
Maine.....	5,241	19,641	14,533	629,718	120.15	32.06	+.4	+.8	+2.9	+14.2
Md. 3/ 4/.....	21,729	90,235	69,976	3,559,554	163.82	39.45	-.6	+.1	+5.8	+24.2
Mass. 4/.....	28,357	107,709	80,964	5,376,653	189.61	49.92	+.8	-.7	+8.8	+14.5
Mich. 3/ 4/....	38,385	157,807	118,364	5,688,271	148.19	36.05	-.6	-1.7	-5.5	-5.8
Minn. 3/.....	14,536	53,553	41,647	2,524,847	173.70	47.15	+.8	+2.2	+.9	-8.6
Miss.....	20,880	85,499	68,849	672,519	32.21	7.87	+.7	+2.0	+2.6	-11.4
Mo. 3/.....	26,187	108,065	83,087	2,771,238	105.82	25.64	-.4	-.7	-.8	+4.3
Mont.....	2,082	8,353	6,494	303,480	145.76	36.33	-.2	-.4	+10.7	+11.5
Nebr. 3/ 4/....	4,751	19,378	14,874	638,169	134.32	32.93	-.8	-3.1	+13.2	+16.5
Nev.....	1,365	5,606	4,417	181,335	132.85	32.35	+2.4	+1.2	+3.9	+7.3
N. H.....	1,234	5,148	3,868	244,974	198.52	47.59	+1.2	(6/)	+8.6	+18.9
N. J.....	29,444	117,550	89,363	6,021,308	204.50	51.22	+.7	+.1	+7.7	+9.3
N. Mex. 3/.....	7,541	31,252	23,866	1,088,709	144.37	34.84	-.1	-12.2	+5.8	+11.6
N. Y. 4/.....	135,417	567,341	419,453	26,431,511	195.19	46.59	-5.1	-10.5	+5.6	+2.8
N. C. 3/.....	26,914	111,979	84,201	2,920,911	108.53	26.08	-.7	-.5	-1.8	+2.2
N. Dak.....	2,059	8,291	6,348	335,373	162.88	40.45	-.1	+.9	-.1	-13.0
Ohio 4/.....	45,862	194,218	145,604	6,555,625	142.94	33.75	-1.2	-3.3	-2.2	+3.9
Okla. 3/ 4/....	19,580	77,700	58,148	2,553,822	130.43	32.87	+.6	+1.8	+4.3	+3.0
Oreg. 3/ 4/....	9,307	36,451	26,860	1,482,411	159.28	40.67	-2.9	-4.0	+9.1	+13.5
Pa. 4/.....	58,232	253,667	186,984	8,042,255	138.11	31.70	-3.0	-3.0	-14.1	-14.0
P. R.....	45,979	187,389	149,740	774,503	16.84	4.13	-.6	(7/)	-5.7	-4.8
R. I. 4/.....	6,120	24,008	17,793	1,185,962	193.78	49.40	-1.5	+8.3	+.7	+19.8
S. C.....	6,824	26,897	21,726	428,852	62.84	15.94	-.7	-2.3	-8.4	-8.5
S. Dak.....	3,252	12,163	9,170	404,386	124.35	33.25	+.5	+.6	+5.2	+9.8
Tenn. 3/.....	20,602	83,636	64,289	2,094,622	101.67	25.04	(7/)	+4.3	+7.5	+19.8
Tex.....	21,719	98,159	74,305	2,094,191	96.42	21.33	+.1	+.2	+3.1	+17.7
Utah 3/ 4/.....	5,887	23,982	17,408	853,744	145.02	35.60	-2.9	-4.5	+5.2	+19.8
Vt.....	1,542	5,946	4,384	173,471	112.50	29.17	+2.3	+1.9	+5.5	+3.7
V. I.....	318	1,266	1,078	25,289	79.53	19.98	-.4	+.5	+11.6	+19.2
Va. 3/.....	11,242	47,812	36,832	1,230,707	109.47	25.74	+.2	+.4	+1.9	+4.0
Wash. 3/ 4/....	16,468	64,748	46,942	2,409,890	146.34	37.22	-4.5	-4.3	-14.7	-7.6
W. Va. 3/ 4/...	22,427	105,245	73,849	2,902,679	129.43	27.58	-1.6	-1.6	-9.0	-6.2
Wis. 3/.....	11,141	44,117	33,373	2,201,420	197.60	49.90	-1.0	-4.5	-2.7	(6/)
Wyo.....	1,123	4,172	3,221	167,519	149.17	40.15	+1.6	+.8	+9.8	+13.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 10. 4/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 5/ Data for April; May data not received. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, May 1966[1]

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per		April 1966 in--		May 1965 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total..	59,050	348,926	239,443	$11,770,551	$199.33	$33.73	-10.8	-11.3	-18.8	-14.6
Ariz.....	1	11	10	220	(3/)	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)	(5/)	(5/)
Calif.....	19,752	116,496	80,401	4,181,573	211.70	35.89	-6.5	-9.8	+17.4	+21.1
Colo.....	349	2,110	1,421	81,948	234.81	38.84	+13.3	+7.9	(5/)	(5/)
Conn.....	880	5,441	3,739	165,257	187.79	30.37	-6.3	-13.3	-46.8	-44.1
Del.....	193	1,226	850	35,302	182.91	28.79	-19.8	-17.6	-28.5	-23.1
Hawaii....	243	1,621	1,135	56,835	233.89	35.06	-3.3	-3.5	-6.6	+11.5
Ill.....	3,699	24,483	17,257	915,991	247.63	37.41	-8.8	-9.4	-39.2	-45.1
Kans.....	288	1,901	1,334	69,865	242.59	36.75	-13.1	-17.6	-37.7	-35.5
Md.....	292	1,759	1,185	60,755	208.07	34.54	-17.7	-17.1	-26.1	-9.8
Mass.....	606	3,538	2,418	163,887	270.44	46.32	-6.7	-4.8	-8.7	-5.9
Mich.....	2,063	13,270	9,232	404,842	196.24	30.51	-9.3	-7.0	-44.9	-46.8
Nebr.....	52	352	250	7,163	137.75	20.35	-9.3	-27.8	(5/)	(5/)
N. Y.....	11,782	67,647	46,501	2,587,725	219.63	38.25	-19.2	-15.5	-25.7	-16.6
Ohio.....	3,771	22,314	15,307	702,233	186.22	31.47	-10.6	-10.4	-29.4	-24.1
Okla.....	70	406	270	12,539	179.13	30.88	+7.7	+7.7	+116.0	+142.2
Oreg.....	1,287	6,983	4,967	243,299	189.04	34.84	-12.7	-18.8	+18.8	+17.6
Pa.....	2,904	17,124	11,539	409,920	141.16	23.94	-17.9	-18.2	-50.4	-50.8
R. I.....	266	1,595	1,078	65,925	247.84	41.33	-13.9	-5.0	-35.6	-20.3
Utah.....	942	5,235	3,653	132,970	141.16	25.40	-14.6	-8.2	-5.8	+27.2
Wash.....	1,429	8,350	5,688	166,314	116.38	19.92	-26.2	-32.8	-49.7	-56.2
W. Va.....	8,181	47,064	31,208	1,305,988	159.64	27.75	-3.4	-3.3	-15.1	-13.3

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families. 4/ No payments made in April 1966. 5/ No program in operation in May 1965.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, May 1966[1]

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
			Adults					Average per family	
		Total 2/	On work and training programs	Other	Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total.....	18,317	102,104	18,313	15,571	68,220	$3,309,279	$2,258,179	$180.67	$123.28
Calif.....	3,791	20,303	3,788	3,672	12,843	836,003	374,847	220.52	98.88
Colo.....	255	1,549	254	248	1,047	58,595	17,563	229.78	68.87
Ill.....	1,010	6,157	1,010	830	4,317	227,213	176,926	224.96	175.17
Kans.....	108	712	108	99	505	27,011	12,323	250.10	114.10
Md.....	35	205	35	34	136	5,886	4,416	(3/)	(3/)
Mich.....	1,756	7,820	1,756	541	5,523	345,019	20,839	196.48	11.87
Ohio.....	2,650	15,290	2,650	1,966	10,674	602,800	482,999	227.47	182.26
Oreg.....	96	533	96	76	361	20,031	6,090	208.66	63.44
Pa.....	353	2,012	353	348	1,311	64,017	43.036	181.35	121.92
Wash.....	82	459	82	82	295	13,600	10,036	165.85	122.39
W. Va.....	8,181	47,064	8,181	7,675	31,208	1,109,104	1,109,104	135.57	135.57

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. These data are included in data for the total program and for the unemployed-parent segment. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, May 1966[1]

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	8,323	2/ 6,291	2/ 315	3,383	$767,456	$92.21	2/ $541,060	2/ $45,540
Ala.....	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0
Alaska.....	86	86	0	35	7,623	88.64	7,623	0
Ariz.....	195	195	0	79	9,912	50.83	9,912	0
Calif.....	1,511	1,391	120	668	244,959	162.12	222,258	22,701
Ill.....	1,717	(2/)	(2/)	660	180,856	105.33	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	137	137	0	47	5,421	39.57	5,421	0
Kans.....	133	133	0	60	12,569	94.50	12,569	0
Ky.....	46	46	0	13	3,190	(3/)	3,190	0
La.....	695	639	56	280	52,878	76.08	47,428	5,450
Md.....	964	916	48	314	78,216	81.14	73,312	4,904
Mich.....	73	62	11	26	6,070	83.15	4,271	1,799
Minn.....	188	157	31	91	18,900	100.53	11,737	7,163
Mo.....	94	94	0	23	5,265	56.01	5,265	0
Nebr.....	35	35	0	16	1,760	(3/)	1,760	0
N. Mex.....	87	87	0	18	5,045	57.99	5,045	0
N. C.....	16	16	0	6	946	(3/)	946	0
Okla.....	377	377	0	260	18,087	47.98	18,087	0
Oreg.....	173	173	0	60	12,188	70.45	12,188	0
Tenn.....	383	348	35	130	26,041	67.99	23,395	2,646
Utah.....	439	439	0	196	20,058	45.69	20,058	0
Va.....	74	74	0	20	3,565	48.18	3,565	0
Wash.....	578	578	0	248	34,724	60.08	34,724	0
W. Va.....	132	118	14	53	7,002	53.05	6,125	877
Wis.....	190	190	0	80	12,181	64.11	12,181	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 11. Medical assistance: Recipients and payments for recipients, May 1966[1]

State	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average
Total, 8 States 2/.....	(3/)	$80,676,616	---
Total, 7 States reporting completely	563,861	42,294,003	$75.01
Calif.....	(3/)	38,382,613	---
Hawaii.....	5,523	640,699	116.01
Ill.....	209,000	7,644,284	36.58
Minn.....	58,842	6,020,775	102.32
N. Y. 4/.....	175,484	18,102,661	103.16
N. Dak.....	6,331	698,881	110.39
Okla.....	20,035	2,822,854	140.90
Pa.....	88,646	6,363,849	71.79

1/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico.
3/ Number of recipients not reported by California.
4/ Program in operation; plan not yet approved.

Table 12. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1966[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		April 1966 in--		May 1965 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	291,000	611,000	$20,715,000	$71.14	$33.90	-5.8	-3.4	-11.3	-2.8
Ala.	83	87	1,066	12.84	12.25	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	254	877	15,609	61.45	17.80	-6.9	+4.0	+32.9	+44.3
Ariz.	2,174	5,235	119,980	55.19	22.92	-10.8	-2.8	-.8	+5.4
Ark.	318	1,180	4,642	14.60	3.93	-2.3	-9.7	+16.0	+9.9
Calif.	21,534	35,466	1,344,271	62.43	37.90	-2.2	+1.3	+9.8	+11.9
Colo.	1,020	3,203	46,352	45.44	14.47	-22.9	-17.4	-36.0	-30.9
Conn.	4/ 3,908	4/ 11,651	4/ 279,664	71.56	24.00	-6.5	-1.8	-5.4	-8.2
Del.	1,494	2,879	82,687	55.35	28.72	-.2	-2.9	+2.0	-1.5
D. C.	929	1,001	72,166	77.68	72.09	+9.3	+11.1	+20.2	+19.3
Fla. 5/	8,200	(6/)	237,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,372	5,540	74,772	31.52	13.50	-4.1	-.6	+9.3	+4.4
Guam 7/	31	56	1,494	(3/)	26.68	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,095	1,634	102,028	93.18	62.44	+2.5	+2.7	+29.4	+42.1
Ill.	20,071	43,993	1,661,739	82.79	37.77	-5.0	-2.9	-19.8	-19.2
Iowa 5/	3,300	7,500	112,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,328	4,820	182,653	78.46	37.89	-11.6	-6.8	-24.7	-3.4
Ky.	1,283	3,889	49,098	38.27	12.62	-17.4	-11.8	+4.9	+21.2
La.	6,887	7,567	358,775	52.09	47.41	-1.5	-1.4	-17.2	-16.6
Maine	2,337	7,623	104,259	44.61	13.68	-12.4	-13.0	-18.1	-21.3
Md.	8,267	9,193	648,715	78.47	70.57	-1.9	-1.3	+8.5	+13.6
Mass.	7,302	14,275	485,724	66.52	34.03	-3.4	-3.2	-8.2	-10.7
Mich.	17,408	53,800	1,795,161	103.12	33.37	-5.5	-1.3	-4.6	+20.4
Minn.	7,036	20,966	577,017	82.01	27.52	-12.1	-14.4	-30.9	-29.2
Miss.	1,080	1,334	19,938	18.46	14.95	-1.3	+.8	-19.0	+4.0
Mo.	9,842	12,492	669,184	67.99	53.57	-1.7	+.5	-5.8	-2.0
Mont.	1,075	3,200	58,304	54.24	18.22	-18.4	-18.2	-15.7	-8.2
Nev.	354	671	22,104	62.44	32.94	-17.8	-11.1	+13.7	+2.5
N. H.	672	2,295	46,394	69.04	20.22	-13.1	-4.7	-28.6	-19.1
N. J. 8/	9,566	29,389	1,200,845	125.53	40.86	-6.9	-1.9	-8.3	+.1
N. Mex.	255	525	9,803	38.44	18.67	-7.2	-7.6	-3.7	-16.7
N. Y. 9/	51,891	110,263	4,849,366	93.45	43.98	-4.4	-.8	+.6	+11.3
N. C.	1,812	5,075	44,725	24.68	8.81	+3.5	-2.9	+22.2	+19.5
N. Dak.	350	1,555	22,796	65.13	14.66	-27.5	-19.6	-6.3	+3.1
Ohio	19,289	52,412	1,585,675	82.21	30.25	-6.1	-5.3	-32.1	-7.2
Okla.	7,276	(6/)	89,789	12.34	---	---	+6.4	---	-7.0
Oreg.	3,590	(6/)	194,814	54.27	---	---	-19.3	---	-27.0
Pa.	30,155	36,792	2,051,300	68.03	55.75	-3.5	-3.9	-13.9	-10.5
P. R.	1,448	1,448	13,129	9.07	9.07	-9.9	+16.0	+6.5	+17.9
R. I.	2,513	6,220	160,248	63.77	25.76	-9.3	-14.8	-7.7	-6.6
S. C.	1,146	1,305	35,984	31.40	27.57	+4.8	+5.9	-10.4	-9.8
S. Dak.	438	1,536	15,381	35.12	10.01	-17.1	-22.7	-27.0	-26.8
Tenn.	1,572	3,339	46,888	29.83	14.04	-23.8	-8.6	-4.0	-10.7
Tex. 10/	9,400	(6/)	257,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	640	766	39,800	62.19	51.96	-8.9	-14.3	-84.3	-85.2
Vt. 10/	1,100	(6/)	37,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	191	203	7,452	39.02	36.71	-1.0	(11/)	-6.0	-3.2
Va.	3,005	7,397	152,186	50.64	20.57	-10.8	-7.4	+10.5	+18.3
Wash.	6,441	9,756	479,205	74.40	49.12	-5.0	-4.4	-20.7	-17.7
W. Va.	1,545	2,445	55,158	35.70	22.56	+3.4	+.5	-8.0	-10.7
Wis.	5,532	17,014	478,567	86.51	28.13	-8.6	-8.9	-16.0	-17.1
Wyo.	369	1,277	25,695	69.63	20.12	-19.7	-22.8	-9.3	-4.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 8 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Data for April; May data not received. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions. 11/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, May 1966[1]

State	Total 1/	Percentage change from--		Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	Medical assistance	General assistance 1/
		April 1966	May 1965							
Total..	$165,508,000	+12.3	+34.3	$30,423,715	$28,183,365	$595,600	$7,654,965	$7,018,130	2/$80,676,616	$10,956,000
Ala.....	1,537,804	-5.1	+9.7	1,382,794	75,671	4,681	73,979	674	(3/)	5
Alaska 4/...	135,954	+24.7	+5.8	28,776	(3/)	182	15,512	100	(3/)	91,382
Ariz.....	88,513	+4.4	+23.4	88,513	(3/)	---	---	---	(3/)	---
Ark. 4/.....	1,539,305	+29.0	+28.7	934,708	219,041	27,250	264,681	61,170	(3/)	32,455
Calif.....	38,382,613	+62.2	+126.1	---	---	---	---	---	38,382,613	---
Colo.....	2,599,007	+13.6	+36.5	1,011,029	5/ 1,262,062	4,056	120,311	163,186	(3/)	38,363
Conn.....	2,633,200	-2.0	+15.9	143,323	1,568,066	17,939	386,614	517,258	(3/)	---
Del.....	50,186	-3.1	+12.4	16,000	32,376	1,810	---	---	(3/)	---
D. C.....	503,014	+62.9	+38.6	57,539	401,376	419	40,871	2,575	(3/)	234
Fla. 4/.....	1,914,602	-7.2	+9.2	1,303,472	245,720	20,846	261,946	82,618	(3/)	---
Ga.....	1,537,007	+12.5	+35.0	1,251,252	(3/)	20,871	204,010	60,874	(3/)	---
Guam.....	---	---	---	---	(6/)	---	---	---	(3/)	---
Hawaii 4/...	689,439	+26.3	+229.6	---	---	---	---	---	640,699	48,740
Idaho.....	468,442	-9.8	+15.6	47,562	395,488	90	25,302	---	(3/)	---
Ill. 4/.....	8,502,632	+7.4	+20.9	---	---	---	---	---	7,644,284	858,348
Ind.....	1,936,637	+13.9	+25.3	1,105,777	256,014	55,608	207,466	311,772	(3/)	---
Iowa.....	2,014,667	+8.1	-14.3	1,124,482	271,057	12,716	22,693	212,719	(3/)	7/ 371,000
Kans. 4/....	1,659,326	+.6	+10.4	498,183	5/ 575,566	13,649	160,731	258,246	(3/)	152,951
Ky. 4/.....	1,820,271	-5.9	-11.4	841,095	429,450	24,338	189,004	336,384	(3/)	---
La.....	3,153,048	+8.5	+21.0	2,884,892	106,204	6,984	125,073	24,943	(3/)	4,952
Maine 4/....	785,393	-3.4	+29.8	473,132	106,760	3,782	60,446	47,169	(3/)	94,104
Md. 4/.....	1,663,008	+3.9	+119.7	530,858	525,512	7,588	254,735	338,381	(3/)	5,934
Mass.....	9,595,180	-4.7	+14.0	1,012,040	5/ 6,169,166	75,899	1,316,051	782,073	(3/)	239,951
Mich.....	9,938,690	+34.1	+136.8	927,231	6,269,448	22,421	362,412	299,258	(3/)	2,057,920
Minn.....	6,386,324	+10.9	+33.9	---	---	---	---	---	6,020,775	365,549
Miss.....	263,616	+33.5	+61.8	257,378	(3/)	6,238	---	---	(3/)	---
Mo.....	1,485,218	+3.4	+19.4	1,307,802	(3/)	---	86,605	59,573	(3/)	31,238
Mont.....	752,847	+3.0	+86.4	80,030	282,130	---	45	345	(3/)	390,297
Nebr. 4/....	1,403,532	-1.1	+27.3	495,146	5/ 589,175	26,233	194,834	98,144	(3/)	---
Nev.....	378,445	-11.4	+59.7	21,495	5/ 184,000	1,263	(3/)	11,218	(3/)	160,469
N. H.....	358,117	+15.0	+54.7	102,618	185,080	4,950	24,418	41,051	(3/)	---
N. J.....	2,916,892	+4.4	+10.7	349,358	5/ 1,592,381	12,890	278,682	372,620	(3/)	310,961
N. Mex. 4/..	626,605	-20.2	+61.6	276,824	32,031	10,418	122,597	162,552	(3/)	22,183
N. Y. 4/....	18,102,661	-5.4	-3.1	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 18,102,661	---
N. C.....	1,684,129	+.1	+16.2	562,342	218,057	38,221	433,850	295,322	(3/)	136,337
N. Dak. 4/..	710,101	+1.9	+7.2	---	---	---	---	---	698,881	11,220
Ohio.....	4,334,258	-7.9	+10.6	2,031,219	(3/)	48,083	369,942	670,473	(3/)	1,214,541
Okla. 4/....	2,822,854	+5.8	+27.8	---	---	---	---	---	2,822,854	---
Oreg.....	1,349,826	-.3	+18.5	190,521	662,152	8,225	195,887	195,846	(3/)	97,195
Pa.....	7,299,333	-7.3	+15.9	---	---	---	---	---	6,363,849	935,484
P. R. 4/....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(2/)	---
R. I. 4/....	1,344,376	+3.6	+39.9	95,817	975,801	1,989	58,923	146,689	(3/)	65,157
S. C.....	836,929	+1.5	+16.9	440,980	247,990	16,890	104,082	19,627	(3/)	7,360
S. Dak.....	428,289	-18.3	+16.4	153,909	129,151	741	23,370	---	(3/)	121,118
Tenn.....	1,355,733	+21.2	+34.5	575,107	559,789	5,889	76,675	138,273	(3/)	---
Tex.....	3,541,818	-5.4	+19.8	3,541,818	(3/)	---	---	---	(3/)	---
Utah.....	634,745	-7.2	+39.1	63,433	289,319	2,643	175,212	101,273	(3/)	2,865
Vt. 4/.....	346,478	+5.9	+28.5	275,511	30,298	2,229	38,440	---	(3/)	---
V. I.....	1,690	-24.1	-3.1	1,293	(6/)	3	47	159	(3/)	188
Va.....	803,050	-4.6	+18.0	304,485	295,695	12,413	108,079	55,618	(3/)	26,160
Wash.....	3,340,261	+3.9	+2.4	686,698	1,548,729	13,048	626,815	336,862	(3/)	128,109
W. Va.....	1,161,440	+7.1	+10.9	199,635	411,940	11,385	88,245	417,810	(3/)	32,425
Wis.....	4,852,881	+2.1	+11.1	2,697,614	1,005,906	49,729	544,260	379,980	(3/)	175,392
Wyo.....	161,956	+2.1	+21.4	50,022	34,764	991	11,520	15,295	(3/)	49,364

1/ Data incomplete. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes an estimated amount for these States. 2/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico. 3/ No program in operation. 4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation. 6/ Program in operation but no payments made in May 1966. 7/ Partly estimated. 8/ Program in operation; plan not yet approved.

Table 14. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, May 1966[1]

State	Old-age assistance				Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)			
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	Medical assistance for the aged	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	Medical assistance
Total....	$77.66	$63.24	$14.42	$148.23	$89.93	$82.94	$7.00	$80.93	$67.83	$13.10	$34.67	$33.13	$1.54	2/$75.01
Ala.....	70.92	58.58	12.34	319.29	68.93	66.42	2.52	50.10	45.12	4.97	12.71	12.70	.01	(3/)
Alaska 4/....	91.01	70.17	20.84	(3/)	82.41	80.75	1.65	129.76	71.45	58.32	35.37	35.35	.02	(3/)
Ariz.....	62.49	55.82	6.67	(3/)	71.81	71.81	---	66.87	66.87	---	28.30	28.30	---	(3/)
Ark. 4/.....	66.58	51.15	15.43	66.42	75.36	61.05	14.31	83.77	56.89	26.88	17.66	15.77	1.89	(3/)
Calif.....	97.38	97.38	---	---	127.27	127.27	---	107.40	107.40	---	43.83	43.83	---	(2/)
Colo.....	103.10	79.04	24.06	5/210.73	89.58	72.17	17.41	80.83	62.60	18.23	40.07	36.71	3.36	(3/)
Conn.....	88.24	63.26	24.98	185.02	126.16	67.73	58.43	87.32	45.54	41.78	50.56	41.31	9.25	(3/)
Del.....	69.18	58.93	10.24	167.75	80.93	75.65	5.28	82.63	82.63	---	30.32	30.32	---	(3/)
D. C.....	88.51	63.25	25.26	525.36	79.40	77.23	2.17	84.96	73.40	11.56	33.45	33.34	.11	(3/)
Fla. 4/.....	67.13	50.23	16.91	355.09	70.29	62.31	7.99	71.75	58.22	13.53	15.90	15.22	.68	(3/)
Ga.....	60.63	47.22	13.41	(3/)	63.33	56.81	6.52	62.98	55.69	7.28	24.29	23.57	.72	(3/)
Guam 6/....	35.93	35.93	---	(7/)	(8/)	(8/)	---	(8/)	(8/)	---	16.88	16.88	---	(3/)
Hawaii 4/....	73.84	73.84	---	---	86.98	86.98	---	90.93	90.93	---	40.32	40.32	---	116.01
Idaho.....	74.62	62.02	12.60	143.03	70.07	69.28	.79	58.15	50.26	7.88	39.44	39.44	---	(3/)
Ill. 4/.....	56.49	56.49	---	---	70.73	70.73	---	74.60	74.60	---	40.48	40.48	---	36.58
Ind.....	97.57	45.49	52.08	194.54	94.87	62.01	32.87	155.15	46.93	108.22	32.68	26.36	6.32	(3/)
Iowa.....	97.40	54.65	42.75	213.43	100.27	88.32	11.95	76.82	61.85	14.97	41.66	37.11	4.55	(3/)
Kans. 4/.....	95.26	70.08	25.18	5/155.64	106.96	77.55	29.42	122.12	92.12	30.00	40.23	33.41	6.82	(3/)
Ky. 4/.....	64.03	49.84	14.19	31.28	74.95	65.27	9.68	79.39	64.25	15.14	26.86	22.89	3.97	(3/)
La.....	87.80	65.69	22.11	184.70	80.15	77.49	2.66	60.50	54.48	6.02	24.07	23.84	.23	(3/)
Maine 4/.....	95.45	51.46	43.99	264.26	88.74	73.24	15.50	96.66	70.16	26.50	32.06	29.66	2.40	(3/)
Md. 4/.....	94.26	43.12	51.14	40.92	88.13	67.39	20.73	95.81	66.05	29.77	39.45	35.70	3.75	(3/)
Mass.....	101.30	81.04	20.25	5/186.43	170.75	137.62	33.13	168.96	75.69	93.28	49.92	42.66	7.26	(3/)
Mich.....	89.29	66.62	22.67	418.41	95.38	81.19	14.19	113.54	89.17	24.37	36.05	34.15	1.90	(3/)
Minn.....	52.89	52.89	---	---	68.38	68.38	---	69.03	69.03	---	47.15	47.15	---	102.32
Miss.....	43.37	39.88	3.49	(3/)	48.09	45.56	2.53	45.63	45.63	---	7.87	7.87	---	(3/)
Mo.....	76.02	62.79	13.23	(3/)	80.24	80.24	---	78.03	72.47	5.56	25.64	25.09	.55	(3/)
Mont.....	82.42	63.69	18.73	142.42	73.88	73.88	---	67.00	66.97	.03	36.33	36.29	.04	(3/)
Nebr. 4/.....	91.95	44.84	47.11	5/196.92	110.60	59.16	51.44	114.72	52.09	62.63	32.93	27.87	5.06	(3/)
Nev.....	82.24	72.96	9.29	5/403.51	105.18	97.29	7.89	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	32.35	30.35	2.00	(3/)
N. H.....	97.13	76.01	21.11	61.28	115.19	94.99	20.20	120.17	83.84	36.34	47.59	39.61	7.97	(3/)
N. J.....	89.65	64.65	25.00	5/257.83	93.96	79.75	14.21	105.74	74.78	30.96	51.22	48.05	3.17	(3/)
N. Mex. 4/...	85.74	57.23	28.52	363.99	101.73	71.96	29.77	99.15	69.69	29.46	34.84	29.64	5.20	(3/)
N. Y. 4/.....	71.79	71.79	---	---	89.48	89.48	---	82.45	82.45	---	46.59	46.59	---	103.16
N. C.....	68.29	54.79	13.50	78.64	75.20	67.24	7.96	78.41	59.85	18.55	26.08	23.45	2.64	(3/)
N. Dak. 4/...	64.32	64.32	---	---	78.99	78.99	---	71.71	71.71	---	40.45	40.45	---	110.39
Ohio.....	93.53	68.00	25.54	(3/)	88.87	73.25	15.62	87.40	69.17	18.23	33.75	30.30	3.45	(3/)
Okla. 4/.....	75.59	75.59	---	---	103.62	103.62	---	93.33	93.33	---	32.87	32.87	---	140.90
Oreg.....	75.43	55.27	20.16	147.70	96.41	79.93	16.48	71.42	48.77	22.65	40.67	35.30	5.37	(3/)
Pa.....	69.59	69.59	---	---	106.37	106.37	---	71.12	71.12	---	31.70	31.70	---	71.79
P. R. 4/.....	8.63	8.63	---	---	8.67	8.67	---	8.72	8.72	---	4.13	4.13	---	(2/)
R. I. 4/.....	111.74	93.95	17.79	88.47	113.78	95.53	18.25	110.06	90.12	19.94	49.40	43.29	6.11	(3/)
S. C.....	57.90	39.43	18.47	183.70	62.46	53.52	8.95	56.61	45.35	11.25	15.94	15.21	.73	(3/)
S. Dak.....	77.09	52.47	24.62	83.16	74.24	67.44	6.80	79.71	60.05	19.66	33.25	33.25	---	(3/)
Tenn.....	59.29	46.29	13.00	43.23	60.62	57.62	3.00	60.81	55.51	5.30	25.04	23.39	1.65	(3/)
Tex.....	74.92	59.40	15.52	(3/)	71.25	71.25	---	58.95	58.95	---	21.33	21.33	---	(3/)
Utah.....	70.72	56.21	14.52	117.75	72.30	56.38	15.92	75.69	40.26	35.42	35.60	31.38	4.22	(3/)
Vt. 4/.....	99.48	46.05	53.44	162.02	79.37	61.10	18.27	87.72	59.74	27.98	29.17	29.17	---	(3/)
V. I.....	40.37	37.37	3.01	(7/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)	19.98	19.85	.13	(3/)
Va.....	70.99	47.12	23.86	65.87	72.41	61.55	10.86	73.75	58.04	15.71	25.74	24.58	1.16	(3/)
Wash.....	80.58	57.39	23.18	146.59	81.08	61.70	19.39	63.77	30.64	33.14	37.22	32.02	5.20	(3/)
W. Va.....	56.71	41.70	15.02	33.66	58.93	43.93	15.00	57.26	42.22	15.04	27.58	23.61	3.97	(3/)
Wis.....	125.81	29.26	96.55	143.99	116.49	50.18	66.31	128.90	35.04	93.85	49.90	41.29	8.61	(3/)
Wyo.....	90.22	68.82	21.40	(8/)	88.90	69.85	19.06	84.17	68.50	15.67	40.15	36.49	3.67	(3/)

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico and California. 3/ No program in operation. 4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and medical assistance, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation. 6/ Data for April; May data not received. 7/ Program in operation but no payments made in May 1966. 8/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, summary data, May 1966

CURRENT MONTH DATA

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded in month		Benefits awarded in current-payment status, end of month			Amount of benefits paid 1/ in month (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	623,343	---	---	---	---	$1,687,404
Total, OASI	572,188	---	---	---	---	1,541,331
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	512,414	---	21,633,212	$1,572,800	---	1,664,070
Monthly benefits, OASI	461,259	---	19,761,359	1,443,971	---	1,517,997
Monthly benefits, DI	51,155	---	1,871,853	128,828	---	146,073
Old-age (retired-worker)	269,484	$96.62	11,394,253	958,110	$84.09	981,610
Disability (disabled worker)	23,000	101.40	1,042,288	102,084	97.94	114,426
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	67,569	45.17	2,843,889	122,344	43.02	128,771
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	60,961	46.21	2,635,774	115,183	43.70	119,908
Wife's or husband's (DI)	6,608	35.62	208,115	7,161	34.41	8,863
Widow's or widower's	43,666	71.46	2,487,631	183,731	73.86	200,883
Parent's	350	81.56	35,003	2,665	76.15	2,939
Child's (OASI and DI)	98,071	---	3,351,034	172,797	---	200,473
Child's (OASI--total)	76,524	---	2,729,584	153,214	---	177,689
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	22,183	37.82	503,769	16,439	32.63	18,942
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	54,341	62.87	2,225,815	136,775	61.45	158,747
Child's (DI)	21,547	32.96	621,450	19,583	31.51	22,784
Mother's	10,274	67.43	479,114	31,068	64.84	34,968
Lump-sum death payments	110,929	3/ 227.22	---	---	---	23,333

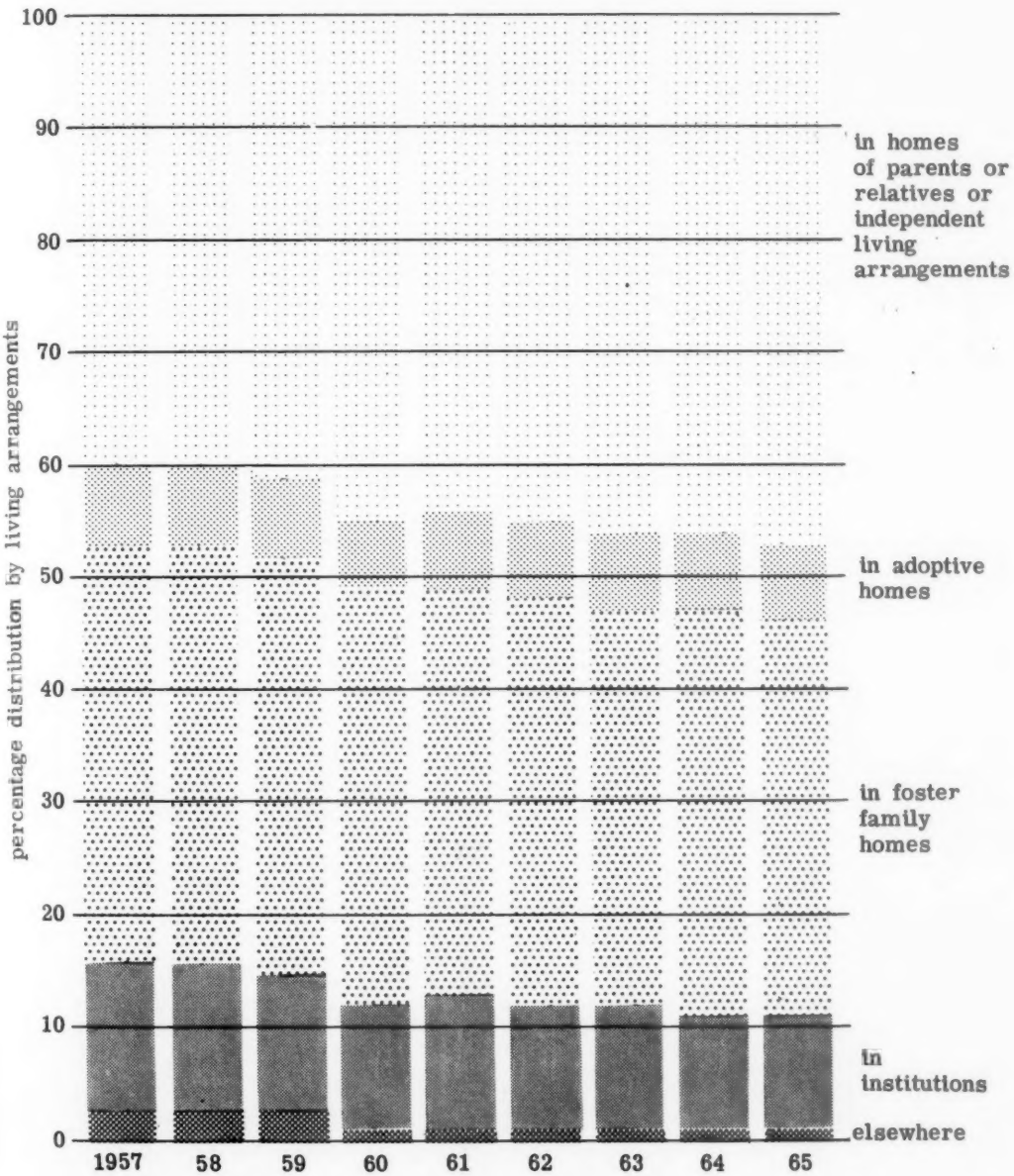
COMPARATIVE DATA

Item	May 1966	April 1966	May 1965
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	21,633,212	21,423,268	20,074,067
Total, OASI	19,761,359	19,574,387	18,442,360
Total, DI	1,871,853	1,848,881	1,631,707
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,687,404	$1,653,994	$1,413,338
Total, OASI	1,541,331	1,507,983	1,291,719
Total, DI	146,073	146,011	121,619
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	269,484	178,850	86,592
In current-payment status, end of month	11,394,253	11,300,917	10,800,817
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$96.62	$98.62	$80.89
In current-payment status, end of month	84.09	84.14	77.93
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	23,000	24,864	21,410
In current-payment status, end of month	1,042,288	1,031,732	933,356
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$101.40	$101.01	$93.66
In current-payment status, end of month	97.94	97.91	91.13
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	16,528,000	16,403,000	15,707,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI)	14,584,000	14,498,000	13,829,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$19,349	$17,478	$20,384
DI	1,692	1,532	2,027
HI (hospital insurance)	661	362	---

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump sum per worker; there were 102,692 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FROM PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES, by living arrangement, March 31, 1957 to 1965



DEPARTMENT OF
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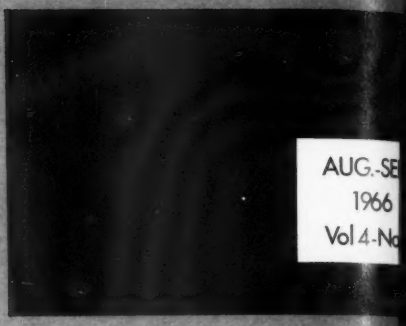
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